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SCHOOL HYGIENE.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SCHOOL HYGIENE, BUFFALO, N. Y., AUGUST 25-30, 1913.

By J. W. SCHERESCHEWSKY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene met in Buffalo from August 25 to August 30, 1913. Some 2,000 Americans, interested in various phases of school hygiene, were present at the section meetings.

The congress was divided into the following sections:

Section 1. The hygiene of school buildings, grounds, material, equipment, and upkeep.

Section 2. The hygiene of school administration, curriculum, and schedule.

Section 3. Medical, hygienic, and sanitary supervision in schools.

Mental Hygiene.

There was one feature which aroused much interest. This was the discussion of the importance of mental hygiene and the necessity of ordering mental education in children, not only with a view to developing their mentality to the point of greatest working efficiency, but also to secure their perfect adjustment on the intellectual level determined by their respective innate capacities.

There can be no question that we have laid too much emphasis in the past upon the influence of bodily defects only in the development of children, and have lost sight of the influence of imperfect states of mental adjustment of the organism to the environment conditions productive of mental instability and disease.

At present our data are both incomplete and imperfect so far as they go. Much study will be required before we shall be able correctly to evaluate children, both in respect to their inherited mental capacity and their tendency to mental disease.

Moreover, the influence of environment and the ways it reacts adversely upon the mechanisms of mental adjustment require intensive study before useful data can be collected.

When, at length, we shall be in possession of such data, the various papers presented in this section indicated that we shall be in a position not only to educate the individual child to the maximum efficiency in that intellectual level to which he belongs but also by reason of the correct adjustment of his organism to his environment he will be free from the various strains due to inhibition, repression, etc., which react adversely upon the state of mental health.

It was predicted that when the data above referred to had been secured great changes, amounting to a revolution, would take place in our educational methods. It was also hinted that such revolution would be accompanied by a large increase in the funds spent for educational purposes. Great stress was laid on the value of psychopathic clinics as aids in securing the required data, and the necessity of having such clinics for the study of school children was referred to.

The Binet-Simon Scale.

Of interest in this connection was the symposium held on Friday, August 29, on the Binet-Simon scale for determining the intelligence.

A number of interesting papers were presented. Among them were papers by Prof. W. H. Pyles on "The value to be derived from giving mental tests to all school children; by Josiah Morse, of the University of South Carolina, on "A comparison of white and colored school children, measured by the Binet-Simon scale of mental intelligence;" and by Lewis M. Terman, associate professor of education, Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, Cal., on "Revision of the Binet scale."

Dr. Morse's paper showed, generally speaking, that a greater proportion of white city children passed the Binet-Simon tests in the higher grades. On the other hand, a comparison between city colored children and white children in mill villages showed no great differences in their respective intelligences. Dr Morse admitted, in view of these results, that there must be an environmental, apart from a racial, factor.

It seems to the writer that it is of importance, in Southern States, where such tests are conducted, to determine the rate of hookworm infection in both races. It is to be expected, on the whole, that colored city children would show a higher rate of hookworm infection than white city children. This would be significant in view of the adverse influence of hookworm infection upon mental development.

The general consensus of opinion of the symposium was to the effect that the Binet-Simon scale was satisfactory as a means of grouping children in the lower school grades with respect to their mental development. The scale, however, was thought to be defec-

tive in the higher tests for classifying older children and adults. Some stress was laid on the changes in intellectual activity caused by the advent of puberty. It was held that birth of sex instincts was accompanied not with a general rise in level of mentality but with a radiation of mental activity, fanwise, along a variety of different channels.

It seems to the writer that there was a general misconception in this symposium of what the scale devised by Binet and Simon really is. The majority seemed to consider this scale to be a measure of the intellectual capacities. By its correct use, they thought, children could be sorted according to their innate mental abilities.

This is a misconception of the Binet scale arising, it is thought, by reason of a difference in the connotation of the word "intelligence" in French and English. In French the primary significance of this word is "mentality" and not intellectual excellence. Binet himself is not quite definite as to the precise connotation he gives to the word, but uses it in a way more significant of "degree of mental development" than of other meanings.

A great number of our educators, however, seem to use "intelligence" synonymously with "intellectual excellence."

Yet it would seem to the writer that the Binet scale is by no means a measure of intellectual capacity but rather one of mental maturity or of the intellectual level which has been attained, for mental growth is characterized by the attainment of successive levels, while intellectual capacity seems to be the ability to form numerous associations on the intellectual planes as they are attained. Binet's studies were mainly directed along the lines of determining at what average ages children attain these successive levels, and his tests are mainly devised to test if the levels in question have actually been attained.

We have thus, in his system, a measure of mental maturity. If it is desired, however, to discover the degree of perfection of mental activity within the content of the several intellectual levels, special studies must be undertaken and special tests devised in order to attain precise results.

These inadequacies of the Binet scale, however, by no means invalidate its findings as a means of comparison between the state of physical development, age, and mental maturity, nor do they diminish its usefulness in determining degrees of mental retardation.

Sex Hygiene.

Another phase of hygiene to which great prominence was given in the congress was that of sex hygiene. The open meeting held on this subject Wednesday afternoon, August 27, at Elmwood Music Hall was attended by the largest gathering of the congress.

A most able and scholarly paper was presented by ex-President Eliot, president of the congress and chairman of this section. This paper constituted an admirable summing up of the subject. The speaker recognized that no sudden improvement in sex conditions, the prevalence of venereal diseases, and morality could ever be obtained. The improvement must be gradual and the results secured by a combination of measures. No one specific remedy could be successful. Segregation and the teachings of the church have both been tried without avail. The speaker thought that the general diffusion of knowledge, the requirement of certificates of health as a preliminary to marriage, the segregation of criminals and defectives, greater simplicity, a greater attention to physical exercise in the lives of growing girls and boys, and instruction in the public schools, all combined, would, in the end, effect satisfactory results.

The general sense of the section was that the facts of reproduction and sex hygiene should be taught in the public schools by graded lectures.

Illumination of Schoolrooms.

It seemed to the writer that one of the most interesting and valuable sections of the congress was devoted to the consideration of this topic. Nevertheless, the attendance was poor.

One of the important questions discussed was that of overhead versus lateral illumination. One great objection to overhead illumination in the past has been the ocular fatigue induced by the excessive glare from white or polished surfaces reflected directly upward into the eyes from an unaccustomed direction. The absence of this condition in lateral illumination from the left has led to the general advocacy of this form of illumination. On the other hand, owing to the fact that illumination falls off in proportion to the square of the distance, laterally illuminated rooms are insufficiently illuminated on the extreme right when the lighting at the left is sufficient. On the other hand, with sufficient illumination on the right of the room, the seats on the left are likely to have an excess.

The overhead method of illumination, however, can be made satisfactory by means of ribbed glass, which diffuses the light in angular directions. This prevents undue upward reflections from white and polished surfaces.

The pernicious influence of glare from calendered paper and blackboards was also emphasized. Light-colored, mat-surface blackboards and cream-colored unglazed papers were advocated. Dr. Gstettner, of Vienna, pointed out the loss of illumination in schoolrooms caused from light absorption by the black surface of blackboards and showed, from the results of photometric measurements, the improvement in

lighting conditions following the use of light-colored blackboards and dark crayons.

An interesting paper on the extent of loss of ocular efficiency in direct, semidirect, and indirect systems of artificial illumination was read by Prof. Ferree, of Bryn Mawr College, Pa.

The speaker found that work in direct systems of artificial illumination is accompanied by a rapid fall in ocular efficiency; that in the semidirect system, where a part of the light falls directly on the work and a part is reflected from the ceiling and walls, the loss of ocular efficiency is nearly the same as that produced by direct illumination; while with indirect illumination, where no light falls directly upon the work, but all is reflected from ceilings and walls, the loss of ocular efficiency is hardly greater than with the use of diffuse daylight illumination.

Intestinal Parasites in Children.

Of interest in the session devoted to "The exciting and contributing causes of disease and physical defects in school children" was a paper read by Dr. J. A. Ferrell, of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, on "Intestinal parasites, the rural school a factor in spreading their infection."

This paper gave a summary of the findings of the commission in the case of 46,794 children found harboring intestinal parasites. Of these, 22,782, or 48 per cent, had hookworm infection; 7,991, or 20 per cent, had ascarides; 2,915, or 6 per cent, had *Trichocephalus dispar*; 1,246, or 2 per cent, had dwarf tapeworm; 134, or .02 per cent, had strongyloides; and 46, or .009 per cent, had *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Of interest is Dr. Ferrell's statement that many of the cases of ascariis infection presented marked symptoms of retardation and anemia.

PELLAGRA IN MISSISSIPPI.

ITS REPORTED PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

By C. H. LAVINDER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Pellagra has been reported to be on the increase in certain localities in Mississippi. On a recent visit to the State to ascertain to what extent this reported increase existed the following interesting statistical tables were kindly furnished to me by Dr. F. L. Watkins, deputy State registrar, Jackson, Miss.

As will be seen from the tables, certain of the county health officers failed to make the required reports. However, the tables give some idea of the prevalence and geographic distribution of pellagra in the State by race and counties. The information contained in these

tables is believed to be more complete than that in the possession of any other State in which pellagra exists to any great extent. In previous communications I have expressed regret over the fact that so little definite information relative to the occurrence of cases of pellagra has been made a matter of record in the territory in which the disease prevails and voiced the hope that the States affected would at an early date take the necessary measures to supply this much needed information by requiring the notification of cases. Mississippi, so far as I am aware, is one of the first, if not the first, State to give such complete and valuable data upon this disease. The records of the prevalence and distribution of pellagra being compiled by the State of Mississippi are deemed worthy of commendation.

Cases of pellagra reported in Mississippi during first 6 months of 1913.

	Total.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
State.....	648	665	28	32	44	24	53	31	146	54	124	137	253	387
COUNTIES.														
Adams.....		2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Alcorn.....	11		(1)	(1)	(1)		1	3		(1)	3		3	
Amite.....	9		(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	
Attala.....	6	1			2		1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Benton.....	8	4					1	2		3	1	2	3	
Bolivar.....	1	96	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		1	24		72	
Calhoun.....			(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)	(1)
Carroll.....	1	1	1						(1)	1			(1)	(1)
Chickasaw.....	10	8	(1)	(1)	4	1	1		1	3	4	4	(1)	(1)
Choctaw.....	2												2	
Claiborne.....													(1)	(1)
Clarke.....	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	2		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Clay.....	11	47		3		1	2	2	4	4	18	4	20	
Coahoma.....		2		1		1								
Copiah.....	114	25	5	4	5	2	3	1	20	2	11	8	70	8
Covington.....	2				(1)	(1)				(1)			2	
De Soto.....	2	16										13	2	3
Forrest.....	3	2	(1)	(1)					(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	2
Franklin.....	3									1			2	
George.....	13	1	1				1	2		1			8	1
Greene.....	6	1	2		2		1			1			1	
Grenada.....	3	5						2	1	1	4			
Hancock.....													(1)	(1)
Harrison.....	11	5	1	1	1		1			7	3	2		
Hinds.....	5	13									3	5	10	
Holmes.....	13	43	1	1	2	2	4	2	10	2	7	6	19	
Issaquena.....		6					1	(1)	(1)					5
Itawamba.....	45		5		9		5	16		6			4	
Jackson.....		1												1
Jasper.....	9	1		1	1		1		1				5	
Jefferson.....										(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)
Jefferson Davis.....	2	7		2		1	3			1			1	1
Jones.....	51	18	(1)	(1)	3		11	5	20	3	4	3	13	7
Kemper.....			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lafayette.....	2	2									1	2		1
Lamar.....	11	1				2	1			3		6		
Lauderdale.....	33	24	3		3	2	1	4	3	12	7	9	13	
Lawrence.....	4		2					2						
Leake.....	3	5	(1)	(1)					1	2	2	1	2	
Lee.....	54	19	(1)	(1)	3		4		14	5	11	2	22	12
Leflore.....	5	8	1	4	1	2	2		1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lincoln.....	18	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		2	7	1	(1)	(1)	11	15
Lowndes.....			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Madison.....	2	2									2	1		
Marion.....	12	1	(1)	(1)					5				(1)	(1)

¹ County health officer failed to make a report.

Deaths from pellagra reported in Mississippi from November, 1912, to June, 1913—Con.

	1912						1913													
	Total.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
COUNTIES—con.																				
De Soto.							1	3					1				1	2		
Forrest.	1				1		3	2			1						2	2		
Franklin.																				
George.								1												1
Greene.																				
Grenada.	1		1					1					1							
Hancock.																				
Harrison.	2		1		1		9	2	1	1			3				4			
Hinds.	1	20		11	1	9	7	48	2	4	2	7	1	6	1	5		13	1	13
Holmes.	1						4	9	1			1			1	1	1	6	1	1
Issaquena.																				
Jawamba.	1				1			1											1	
Jackson.																				
Jasper.	1		1					1	1								1	1		
Jefferson.																				
Jefferson Davis.								1							1					
Jones.	1	4		3	1	1	1	6		2								3		1
Kemper.		2				2	1	1			1									1
Lafayette.								1					1							
Lamar.																				
Lauderdale.	5	2	4	2	1		9	9	1		1					1	4	3	3	5
Lawrence.								1								1				
Leake.								1										1		
Lee.									1										1	
Leflore.	1	2		1	1	1		4			1					1				2
Lincoln.								1	1						1				1	
Lowndes.	1	1			1	1	1	5			1					1				3
Madison.		1			1			7		1	1					1				5
Marion.	1		1				2										2			
Marshall.	1				1		2	1								1	1		1	
Monroe.	1	1		1			2	3		2	1					1	1			
Montgomery.	1		1				1	1					1	1		1	1			
Neshoba.	1		1					1					1							
Newton.																				
Noxubee.								2										1		
Oktibbeha.	1		1				1								1					
Panola.		1		1				6		1								2		3
Pearl River.	1		1																	
Perry.																				
Pike.		1		1			2	6		1		1				1	2			3
Pontotoc.	1				1															
Prentiss.																				
Quitman.		1				1														1
Rankin.								4						1						2
Scott.								4		1							1	1		1
Sharkey.																				
Simpson.								1	3											3
Smith.	1		1																1	
Sunflower.		1				1		2												2
Tallahatchie.																				
Tate.								1												1
Tippah.																				
Tishomingo.																				
Tunica.		1		1				3					1							2
Union.							1	2		1			1					1		
Warren.		1						2								1				
Washington.		2		1		1	1	9					1			2		1	1	6
Wayne.																				
Webster.								1											1	
Wilkinson.								1											1	
Winston.																				
Yalobusha.							2									2				
Yazoo.	1		1					10					1		1		3			5

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for August, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Oakland.....	1				1	
El Dorado County.....	1				1	
Los Angeles County.....	1					1
Mendocino County—						
Ukiah.....	11					11
Nevada County.....	2					2
Grass Valley.....	1				1	
Nevada City.....	5				4	1
Placer County—						
Auburn.....	1					1
Sacramento County—						
Sacramento.....	1				1	
San Joaquin County—						
Lodi.....	1			1		
Stockton.....	1					1
Santa Clara County.....	2				1	1
San Jose.....	6				1	5
Sonoma County—						
Santa Rosa.....	1				1	
Total.....	35			1	11	23
Michigan:						
Antrim County—						
Mancelona.....	5				5	
Cass County—						
Cassopolis.....	1				1	
Jefferson Township.....	2			1	1	
La Grange Township.....	1				1	
Cheboygan County—						
Waverly Township.....	1				1	
Genesee County—						
Flint.....	3			2	1	
Grand Traverse County—						
Blair Township.....	4				4	
Lenawee County—						
Adrian Township.....	1				1	
Marquette County—						
Marquette.....	6				6	
Republic Township.....	1				1	

(2039)

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan—Continued.						
Oakland County—						
Pontiac.....	2					2
Lyon Township.....	1				1	
Washtenaw County—						
Saline Township.....	3				3	
Ingham County—						
Lansing.....	1				1	
Onondaga Township.....	2				2	
Wayne County—						
Detroit.....	14				14	
Total.....	48			3	43	2
New York:						
Cattaraugus County.....	1				1	
Clinton County.....	2			1	1	
Erie County.....	1				1	
Essex County.....	4				3	1
Herkimer County.....	8			1	6	1
Montgomery County.....	1			1		
Niagara County.....	6				4	2
Oswego County.....	2				2	
Steuben County.....	2				2	
Total.....	27			3	20	4

New York—Niagara Falls.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bingham, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph September 27, 1913, that 4 new cases of smallpox had been notified in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon (Jan. 1-31):			Oregon (Feb. 1-28):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Baker.....	5		Baker.....	7	
Clackamas.....	1		Clackamas.....	7	
Columbia.....	12		Columbia.....	12	
Crook.....	1		Crook.....	1	
Douglas.....	6		Douglas.....	1	
Harney.....	2		Harney.....	5	
Hood River.....	6		Lane.....	2	
Malheur.....	10		Linn.....	2	
Marion.....	3		Malheur.....	6	
Multnomah.....	19		Multnomah.....	13	
Umatilla.....	3		Polk.....	13	
Union.....	14		Sherman.....	4	
Wallowa.....	17		Umatilla.....	8	
Wasco.....	1		Union.....	5	
Washington.....	11		Wallowa.....	17	
Total.....	111		Wasco.....	2	
			Washington.....	4	
			Total.....	109	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon (Mar. 1-31):			Texas (May 1-31)—Con.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Baker.....	3	.....	Harris.....	8	.....
Clackamas.....	9	.....	Hunt.....	1	.....
Columbia.....	24	.....	Lubbock.....	11	.....
Crook.....	6	.....	McLennan.....	9	.....
Gilliam.....	1	.....	Nueces.....	2	.....
Hood River.....	1	.....	Palo Pinto.....	3	.....
Lane.....	1	.....	Reeves.....	2	.....
Marion.....	4	.....	Rockwell.....	2	.....
Multnomah.....	19	.....	Tarrant.....	68	2
Polk.....	15	.....	Travis.....	7	.....
Sherman.....	6	.....	Van Zandt.....	2	.....
Wasco.....	27	.....	Wichita.....	15	.....
Washington.....	5	.....	Total.....	221	3
Total.....	121	.....	Texas (Aug. 1-31):		
Texas (May 1-31):			Counties—		
Counties—			Eastland.....	3	.....
Bosque.....	5	.....	Henderson.....	1	.....
Childress.....	7	.....	Navarro.....	1	.....
Collin.....	1	.....	Nueces.....	5	.....
Dallas.....	64	1	Sabine.....	1	.....
Eastland.....	5	.....	Tarrant.....	2	.....
Ellis.....	1	.....	Upshur.....	2	.....
Gray.....	7	.....	Total.....	15	.....
Hale.....	1	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.

Austin, Tex.....	1	.....	Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Biddeford, Me.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	5	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	1	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	5	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for August, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		California—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Los Angeles County—Continued.	
Berkeley.....	2	San Gabriel.....	1
Oakland.....	16	Modoc County—	
Butte County—		Alturas.....	1
Gridley.....	2	Nevada County.....	7
Colusa County.....	2	Orange County—	
Contra Costa County—		Santa Ana.....	1
Pittsburg.....	1	Placer County—	
Fresno County.....	10	Rocklin.....	2
Fresno.....	2	Riverside County—	
Humboldt County—		Riverside.....	1
Eureka.....	8	Sacramento County—	
Kings County.....	2	Sacramento.....	12
Lake County.....	4	San Benito County.....	1
Lassen County—		San Bernardino County—	
Susanville.....	6	Ontario.....	4
Los Angeles County.....	4	Redlands.....	1
Glendora.....	2	San Diego County—	
Long Beach.....	4	National City.....	12
Los Angeles.....	33	San Diego.....	10

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California—Continued.		Michigan—Continued.	
San Francisco County.....	25	Hillsdale County—	1
Santa Barbara County—	1	Amboy Township.....	1
Santa Barbara.....	4	Reading.....	1
Santa Clara County.....	1	Hillsdale.....	1
Santa Clara.....	1	Huron County—	1
Shasta County.....	1	Oliver Township.....	1
Solano County.....	1	Elkton.....	1
Benicia.....	3	Ingham County—	10
Rio Vista.....	1	Lansing.....	1
Vallejo.....	1	Mason.....	1
Stanislaus County—	1	Iron County—	1
Newman.....	1	Mansfield Township.....	1
Tulare County—	2	Crystal Falls.....	7
Dinuba.....	2	Isabella County—	1
Total.....	183	Sherman Township.....	1
Michigan:		Vernon Township.....	1
Alcona County—	1	Shepherd.....	1
Caledonia Township.....	11	Jackson County—	1
Alger County—	1	Parma Township.....	1
Munising.....	1	Kalkaska County—	1
Allegan County—	1	Orange Township.....	1
Lee Township.....	4	Springfield Township.....	1
Alpena County—	1	Kalamazoo County—	3
Alpena.....	4	Kalamazoo Township.....	2
Bay County—	1	Kalamazoo.....	1
Hamton Township.....	1	Kent County—	1
Houghton Township.....	1	Wyoming Township.....	1
Benzie County—	2	Sparta.....	1
Frankfort.....	1	Grand Rapids.....	18
Thompsonville.....	1	Lapeer County—	1
Beraga County—	1	Attica Township.....	1
Avon Township.....	1	Lenawee County—	1
Berrien County—	1	Cambridge Township.....	1
Benton Harbor.....	3	Fairfield Township.....	1
Watervliet.....	2	Palmyra Township.....	1
Berry County—	1	Livingston County—	1
Berry Township.....	1	Howell.....	1
Hastings.....	4	Manistee County—	3
Calhoun County—	1	Manistee.....	1
Battle Creek.....	1	Marquette County—	1
Tekonsha Township.....	2	Negaunee.....	1
Cass County—	10	Mecosta County—	1
LaGrange Township.....	1	Martiny Township.....	1
Chippewa County—	1	Barryton.....	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	Montcalm County—	1
Clinton County—	1	Winfield Township.....	1
Watertown Township.....	1	Edmore.....	1
Delta County—	1	Muskegon County—	1
Escanaba.....	1	Muskegon.....	1
Dickinson County—	1	Newaygo County—	1
Felch Township.....	2	Croton Township.....	1
Iron Mountain.....	1	Oakland County—	1
Eaton County—	1	Waterford Township.....	1
Brookfield Township.....	1	Holly.....	2
Oneida Township.....	1	Pontiac.....	1
Charlotte.....	3	Oceana County—	1
Grand Ledge.....	5	Shelby Township.....	1
Genesee County—	1	Ontonagon County—	1
Flint.....	1	Ontonagon Township.....	1
Forest Township.....	1	Osceola County—	1
Montrose Township.....	1	Osceola Township.....	1
Gladwin County—	1	Otsego County—	1
Gladwin.....	1	Gaylord.....	1
Gogebic County—	1	Saginaw County—	1
Wakefield Township.....	3	Bridgeport Township.....	1
Grand Traverse County—	1	Tittabawassee Township.....	18
Green Lake Township.....	1	Saginaw.....	6
Kingsley.....	1	St. Clair County—	1
Gratiot County—	1	Casco Township.....	1
Emerson Township.....	1	Memphis.....	2
Seville Township.....	1	Port Huron.....	1
Ithaca.....	1	Sanilac County—	1
		Sanilac Township.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Michigan—Continued.		New York—Continued.	
Shiawassee County—		Steuben County.....	17
Antrim Township.....	3	Suffolk County.....	2
New Haven Township.....	1	Sullivan County.....	3
Lalingsburg.....	1	Tioga County.....	1
Tuscola County—		Tompkins County.....	3
Novesta Township.....	1	Ulster County.....	10
Van Buren County—		Warren County.....	2
Keeler Township.....	1	Washington County.....	6
Washtenaw County—		Wayne County.....	3
Chelsea.....	1	Westchester County.....	36
Ann Arbor.....	3		
Ypsilanti.....	1	Total.....	379
Wayne County—			
Livonia Township.....	1	Texas:	
Plymouth.....	2	Archer County.....	1
Detroit.....	105	Bowie County.....	70
Wyandotte.....	20	Dallam County.....	1
Wexford County—		Dallas County.....	7
Cadillac.....	3	Denton County.....	17
Total.....	327	Eastland County.....	2
		Grayson County—	
New York:		Howe.....	2
Albany County.....	13	Whitesboro.....	1
Allegany County.....	3	Hale County.....	4
Broome County.....	7	Plainview.....	2
Cattaraugus County.....	3	Hamilton County.....	5
Cayuga County.....	3	Hidalgo County.....	2
Chautauqua County.....	9	Jackson County.....	1
Chemung County.....	2	Johnson County—	
Chenango County.....	3	Cleburne.....	6
Clinton County.....	4	McLennan County.....	7
Columbia County.....	12	West.....	1
Cortland County.....	3	Midland County—	
Delaware County.....	13	Midland.....	2
Dutchess County.....	8	Navarro County—	
Erie County.....	34	Corsicana.....	3
Essex County.....	1	Parker County.....	2
Franklin County.....	4	Rockwall County.....	6
Fulton County.....	1	Tarrant County—	
Greene County.....	2	Fort Worth.....	6
Herkimer County.....	6	Polytechnic.....	3
Jefferson County.....	8	Throckmorton County—	
Livingston County.....	1	Throckmorton.....	2
Madison County.....	2	Travis County—	
Monroe County.....	23	Austin.....	5
Montgomery County.....	2	Van Zandt County.....	1
Nassau County.....	1	Williamson County—	
Niagara County.....	27	Taylor.....	5
Oneida County.....	15	Zavalla County.....	8
Onondaga County.....	8	Total.....	172
Ontario County.....	2		
Orange County.....	16	Vermont:	
Orleans County.....	1	Addison County.....	2
Oswego County.....	13	Bennington County.....	2
Otsego County.....	8	Chittenden County.....	1
Putnam County.....	1	Essex County.....	1
Rensselaer County.....	5	Orleans County.....	2
Rockland County.....	1	Rutland County.....	4
St. Lawrence County.....	5	Windham County.....	2
Saratoga County.....	11	Windsor County.....	2
Schenectady County.....	12	Total.....	16
Schuyler County.....	1		
Seneca County.....	2		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**New Jersey—Perth Amboy.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Naulty, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph September 30, 1913, that 59 cases of typhoid fever, with 3 deaths, had been notified in Perth Amboy, N. J., since September 12, 1913.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for August, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		New York—Continued.	
Humboldt County—		Cortland County.....	1
Eureka.....	1	Dutchess County.....	1
Merced County.....	1	Erie County.....	1
Stanislaus County—		Herkimer County.....	1
Turlock.....	1	Montgomery County.....	1
Total.....	3	Orange County.....	2
New York:		Westchester County.....	2
Clinton County.....	1	Total.....	10

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Elmira, N. Y.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	1
Chicago, Ill.....		2	Philadelphia, Pa.....		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.....		1	Washington, D. C.....	1	

¹ Week ended Sept. 12, 1913.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for August, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		Michigan:	
Kings County.....	1	Kalamazoo County—	
Los Angeles County—		Cooper Township.....	1
Glendale.....	1	Saginaw County—	
Long Beach.....	2	Bridgeport Township.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	Saginaw.....	1
San Francisco County—		Total.....	3
San Francisco.....	1		
Santa Clara County—		New York:	
San Jose.....	1	Chenango County.....	3
Stanislaus County.....	2	Erie County.....	11
Ventura County—		Herkimer County.....	1
Oxnard.....	1	Montgomery County.....	3
Total.....	10	Nassau County.....	2
		Niagara County.....	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York—Continued.		Vermont:	
Onondaga County.....	4	Caledonia County.....	9
Orange County.....	2	Lamoille County.....	1
St. Lawrence County.....	1	Windsor County.....	1
Saratoga County.....	1	Total.....	11
Schoharie County.....	1		
Sullivan County.....	2		
Westchester County.....	2		
Total.....	34		

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....		1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Camden, N. J.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	2	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....	2	
Haverhill, Mass.....	3		Waltham, Mass.....	7	
Lawrence, Mass.....	6		Worcester, Mass.....	2	

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bayonne, N. J.....	1		Newark, N. J.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	3	1	New Orleans, La.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1				

PELLAGRA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Knoxville, Tenn.....		1	Richmond, Va.....		1
New Orleans, La.....		2	Sacramento, Cal.....		1

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.**Maryland Report for August, 1913.**

The State Board of Health of Maryland reported that during the month of August, 1913, 15 cases of industrial diseases had been notified in Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore, as follows: Occu-

pational neuritis, 1; occupational bronchitis, 3; occupational dermatitis, 2; occupational anemia, 3; occupational myalgia, 3; occupational lumbago, 1; occupational myopia, 1; and occupational nervous fatigue, 1.

PLAGUE.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Sept. 13, 1913	42	546	340	.....
Berkeley.....	do.....	2	158	99	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	32	1,625	1,220	.....

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended September 13, 1913, 55 ground squirrels from Alameda County were examined for plague infection. None was found to be plague infected.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	Manchester, N. H.....	3	3
Chicago, Ill.....	9	41	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	24
Franklin, N. H.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	6	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	2
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	9	2			

RABIES.

During the week ended September 13, 1913, one case of rabies in a human being was reported from Newark, N. J.

California—Oakland and San Francisco—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended September 27, 1913, 16 cases of rabies in dogs had been notified in Oakland, and 1 case in San Francisco, Cal.

Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported September 18, 1913, that rabies in a dog had been reported in Seattle, Wash., the diagnosis having been confirmed bacteriologically. The report stated that this is the first time rabies had been reported in Seattle.

TETANUS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.		2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2
New Orleans, La.		2	San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1		Toledo, Ohio.		1

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for August, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
California.	78	39	102
Michigan.	86	62	224
New York.	431	978	981
Texas.	40		48
Vermont.	18	66	17

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	150	23	1	1		18		40	9	
Boston, Mass.	670,585	228	40	1	7		12	1	47	20	
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	634	100	8	3	1	36	9	160	85	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	419	34	4	9	1	22	2	80	38	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	170	28	1	2		9		45	8	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	125	6		2	1	11			12	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	99	13		1		4		24	11	
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	104	19		3		4		41	24	
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	126	17	5	2		4		13	5	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	73	21	2	9		9		29	6	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	126	17	1	1		1		31	19	
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	109	5		5		9		46	13	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	82	1	1	1		3		20	10	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:											
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	76								4	
Providence, R. I.	224,326	12	11	1			2			4	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:											
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	32				1	6			1	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	26	1				1			2	
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	41	11	1			5		3	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	30	17	1	2		6		3	1	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	35	1	2	1		1		5	4	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	27	11	2	1					1	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	41	6	2	1		2		2	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	26	5				3		6	3	
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	41					1		7	1	
Richmond, Va.	127,628	45	5		2		3		5	4	
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	65	8	1	2		9		2	6	
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	53	5		1		1		3	1	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:											
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	9	1				1				
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		5		1		1		4		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	15	2						4	1	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		4				1		3		

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 13, 1913—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 150,000 inhab- itants—Continued.										
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	22					2		11	4
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	18	2						1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	12	4	1						
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	40	5				2		1	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		3				2		4	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	16	7	1						1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331								4	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892				2				5	2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	16	2						6	4
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	43					1		4	4
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	33					1		5	3
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	13	3	1	1				4	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	3	2				1			
Reading, Pa.	96,071	36	7	2			1		2	
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	13							4	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	18							2	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	14					10	2	2	1
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	9						1		1
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	18	1							
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	26	2				3		2	2
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	26	1		1		2		7	2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	21	1		1				6	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	27	3	1	3					1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	11	1		1		1			
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	8								1
Austin, Tex.	29,860	8	3	1						
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	19			5	1	1		1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1				1			
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13	2	1	3		3		1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	6							2	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	4	1							
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		5							
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	13			1				1	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	5	1						2	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	4	1				1			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	13							4	4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	19	1						1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	15	1	1						3
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	3	3							
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		2						2	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	10	2							1
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941		1						1	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	9	1						3	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	7	2				2		1	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919		1							
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		1							
Newport, Ky.	30,309	6	2						2	2
Newton, Mass.	39,806	13	1						2	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	19								1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	9							1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	12	2		1				2	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	6								
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	13	1							
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	10	2				1			1
Racine, Wis.	38,002	10					1			
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	8	1				1		1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	15	1							2
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	5							3	3
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	6	1							
Superior, Wis.	40,384	7					1		5	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	9	2				1			1
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403								4	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	10	1						1	2
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	14								1
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,383	5			4				1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	7							8	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	1	2		2					
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	12								

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Week ended September 6, 1913, Honolulu, 380; week ended August 30, 1913, Hilo, 3,051. No plague-infected animal was found. The laboratory at Honokaa was discontinued August 23, and all rats are now shipped to Hilo for examination.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis in Albay Province.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reported, August 26:

Cases suspicious of cerebrospinal meningitis have been notified in a railway camp located at Laguimanoc, near Lucena, in Albay Province. Specimens of the cerebrospinal fluid from the patients were forwarded to the bureau of science laboratory, and in two cases have been reported positive for the intracellularis organism. So far as known this is the first instance in which cases of cerebrospinal meningitis originating in the Philippines have been reliably reported. Cases have occurred in the past on United States war vessels, but these, so far as known, have never caused any outbreaks among the residents of the islands. The origin of the outbreak at Laguimanoc is still under investigation, and so far nothing has developed that would indicate that the disease was imported from a foreign country. The preliminary investigation showed that the cases occurred among laborers who had been secured from the island of Cebu, which is more than 400 miles from the camp at which the disease made its appearance.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Chapin reports that during the week ended September 13, 1913, there were examined 931 rodents collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 713 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague, Cholera.

During the week ended August 16, 1913, 16 cases of plague and 10 deaths from that disease occurred in Hongkong.

During the same week 17 cases of cholera with 11 deaths were notified.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

SEPT. 1-10, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment.
Leprosy.....	1	2	249
Malaria.....	4		16
Typhoid fever.....	15	4	56
Diphtheria.....	15	1	10
Scarlet fever.....	5		9
Measles.....	24	1	51
Varicella.....	1		
Paratyphoid fever.....	3		8

¹ One from Guines, one from Obispo, one from Santa Cruz del Sur, one from Cienaga, one from Santa Clara, and one from Cotorro.

GREECE.

Piræus—Plague.

A report from Greece, dated September 2, 1913, states that there had been 8 cases of plague with 2 deaths in Piræus, Greece.

JAVA.

Status of Plague.

During the month of July, 1913, plague was notified in east Java, as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	258	241
Madison.....	133	126
Malang.....	552	533
Surabaya.....	18	20
Total.....	961	920

ROUMANIA.

Status of Cholera.

During the week ended September 3, 1913, there were notified in Roumania 183 deaths from cholera. The total number of cases of the disease notified in Roumania from the outbreak of the disease to date was 1,051, with 458 deaths. In the army, which consists of about 400,000 men, the number of cholera deaths notified from August 29 to September 3 was 1,186.

RUSSIA.

Cholera at Minsk.

Cholera was reported present at Minsk September 25, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 3, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Bofut.....	To Sept. 2.....	3	.....
Bosnjaci.....	.....do.....	16	.....
Novi Karlovci.....	.....do.....	5	.....
Semlin.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Hungary—				
Backs-Bodrog.....	Sept. 2-11.....	4	2	
Budapest.....	Sept. 11.....	9	3	
China:				
Amoy.....	.....	.....	.....	Present in vicinity.
Foochow.....	Aug. 17-23.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 10-16.....	17	11	3 cases with 1 death on a Portuguese gunboat.
Swatow.....	Aug. 1-15.....	9	4	
Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia and Tanjong-Priok.....	Aug. 10-16.....	36	28	1 European.
Kederi, province.....	Aug. 10-25.....	24	15	In Pekalongan.
Samarang.....	July 12-26.....	5	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 3-23.....	5	3	
Madras.....	Aug. 17-23.....	2	.....
Roumania				
Bucharest.....	Aug. 5-14.....	1	1	Total to Sept. 3: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 458. And in the army of about 400,000: Deaths, 1,186; week ended Sept. 3, deaths, 282.
Kustenje.....	Sept. 3.....	5	1	
Silistria.....	Aug. 25.....	26	.....
Stephanesti.....	Aug. 5-14.....	11	5	
Sulina.....	To Aug. 25.....	56	.....
Russia:				
Kherson.....	Sept. 1-14.....	31	6	Sept. 25, present.
Minsk.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nicolaieva.....	Sept. 4.....	1	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	July 13-Aug. 9.....	.....	2	
Servia:				
Districts—				
Belgrade.....	July 22-Aug. 2.....	22	15	Total July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 76; deaths, 37, including previous reports.
Belgrade.....	.....do.....	27	11	Total July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 167; deaths, 65, including previous reports.
Kragujevatz.....	.....do.....	27	11	
Kroushevatz.....	.....do.....	13	1	
Morava.....	.....do.....	74	36	
Niche.....	.....do.....	1	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Servia—Continued.				
Oujitze.....	July 22-Aug. 2....	4	3	
Pirot.....	do.....	46	15	
Smederevo.....	do.....	11	9	
Tchatchak.....	do.....	3	1	
Timok.....	do.....	15	9	
Toplitza.....	do.....	5	2	
Waljevo.....	do.....	7	5	
Wagne.....	do.....	135	36	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	Aug. 30.....			Present.
Smyrna.....	Sept. 2-13.....	44	31	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 8-14.....	7	4	Total Aug. 2-Sept. 14: Cases, 31; deaths, 17.
Dardanelles—				
Maldos.....	Sept. 8.....		3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	Aug. 22.....			Still epidemic.

PLAGUE.

China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 16.....			Present in vicinity.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 10-16.....	16	10	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kodiri.....	July 1-31.....	258	241	
Madison.....	do.....	133	126	
Malang.....	do.....	552	533	
Surabaya.....	do.....	18	20	
Madura—				
Bangkalan.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	15	11	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 3....	8	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 10-23.....	28	27	
Karachi.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	July 1-31.....	98	94	
Peru:				
Trujillo.....	Sept. 2.....			2 cases in the lazaretto.
Persia:				
Djami-Chouran.....	Aug. 20-27.....	2	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	July 13-Aug. 9....		2	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	Aug. 17-23.....	9		
Titel and Voralberg.....	do.....	1		
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1		
Vancouver.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
China:				
Dalny.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Aug. 11-17.....	1		
Germany:				
Aug. 24-30.....		1		In Berlin.
Mexico:				
Aguaascalientes.....	Sept. 1-6.....		2	
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 13.....	1		
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	Sept. 4-11.....	3		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	July 13-Aug. 9....		2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Aug. 1-31.....		2	
Madrid.....	do.....		41	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Oct. 19-23.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 6...	7	2	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	do.....		8	
Saloniki.....	Aug. 25-31.....	4		

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Aug. 27.....	2		Aug. 23-26: Cases, 43; deaths, 5; in the military hospital.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina— Tusla, district.....	Aug. 12-20.....	58	30	Total, Aug. 12-25: Cases, 86; deaths, 39; including previous report.
Dalmatia— Cattaro.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Hungary— Districts— Backs-Bodrog— Csurog.....	Sept. 2.....		1	
Bereg.....	do.....	1		
Syrmien.....	Aug. 16-21.....			Present in 5 localities.
Ternes.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2....	7	3	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Aug. 5.....	1		In Kreevena district.
Ternes, district.....	July 31.....	5	3	Kevevera district.
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1		
Bulgaria:				
Varna.....	Aug. 25.....		3	From among returning soldiers.
China:				
Canton.....	July 13-26.....		6	
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3-9.....	10	9	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....				Total, May 12-June 7: Cases, 131; deaths, 105.
Sesajap, district.....	May 12-June 7....	57	40	
Java— Batavia and Tanjong- Priok.....	May 18-Aug. 9....	365	286	May 25-July 5, 11 cases among Europeans.
Madloen, province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 2.....	1		
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27...	117	104	
Sumatra— Djambi, province.....	June 1-July 5....	9	9	July 25, present.
Palembang.....	June 22-July 5....	66	47	July 30, present.
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Sept. 13.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-July 19....	31	23	
Bombay.....	May 25-Aug. 9....	24	15	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 2....		419	
Madras.....	June 15-Aug. 16....	4	3	
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30....	6	2	
Indo-China.....				Total Jan. 1-May 20; Cases, 79; deaths, 54.
Saigon.....	June 17-23.....	2	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Aug. 25.....	2		
Roumania:				
Braila.....	To Sept. 2.....	43		Total to Sept. 2: Cases, 636; deaths, 275.
Galatz.....	do.....	34	6	Among the military.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Roumania—Continued.				
Stephanesti.....	Aug. 1-5.....	7	2	Among the military. Cases present.
Sufina.....	Aug. 24.....		6	
Turnu-Magurele.....	Aug. 5.....		1	
Vilsoara-Teleorman.....	do.....	3		
Russia:				
Kherson.....	Aug. 31.....	5	2	
Servia.....				Total, July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 1,460; deaths, 619. Aug. 3-16: Cases, 435; deaths, 154, in 17 localities.
Districts—				
Belgrade.....	July 4-Aug. 12.....	45	17	Aug. 3-22: Cases, 76; deaths, 25.
Belgrade.....	Aug. 10-23.....	23	6	
Kraina.....	Aug. 3-23.....	43	20	
Kragujevatz.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	110	41	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	81	34	
Lajkovac.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Morava.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	214	85	
Niche.....	do.....	39	26	
Oujitze.....	Aug. 3-16.....	6	4	
Palanka.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Pirot.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	196	68	
Podrigne.....	do.....	29	17	
Pojarevatz.....	Aug. 3-23.....	67	27	
Pozenga.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Roudnik.....	Aug. 3-23.....	14	3	
Shabat.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Smederevo.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	97	37	
Tchatchak.....	Aug. 3-23.....	33	5	
Timok.....	July 19-Aug. 23.....	108	60	
Toplita.....	Aug. 3-23.....	8	4	
Uoplita.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	37	19	
Waljevo.....	July 24-Aug. 23.....	228	70	
Visajica and Mirjevo.....	July 4-21.....		1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12.....		15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 6-Aug. 2.....	6	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Aug. 31.....	143	85	Total, July 29-Aug. 31: Cases, 143; deaths, 85. Aug. 9, 1 case on ss. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 7.....	22	12	
Kavak.....	Aug. 8-17.....	27		
Saloniki (Macedonia).....				July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic. Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.
Saloniki.....	July 7-Aug. 31.....	221	197	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 23.....	40	20	Sept. 13—1 fatal case.
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5.....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....	.....	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-July 12.....	4	3	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1	.....	Contracted in the interior.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....	.....	.....	1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left Manaos June 17, Para, June 21. Four deaths occurred in voy- age: 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guan- tanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1	.....	From steamship Morro Castle, passenger from Campeche.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	2	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31.....	27	18	
Milagro.....	do.....	18	8	
Naranjito.....	do.....	5	5	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Sept. 6....	23	10	
Maxcanu.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 6....	2	2	Case Aug. 23 from Campeche.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		July 23 present.
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		From Valencia.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 30....	111	54	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 27-Aug. 16....	1	1	
British East Africa	May 15-June 12....			1 death.
Kisumu.....	do.....	3		
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30....	57	49	Apr. 25-30, 15 deaths.
Nairobi.....	May 15-June 12....	2		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-Aug. 9....	31	14	
China				May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-bu, and other points along the railway.
Amoy.....	June 6-21.....		90	May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. Aug. 9, decreasing.
Kulansu.....	Jan. 1-May 24....		23	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 229. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunning district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-Aug. 9....	227	195	Aug. 22, 16 cases.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22....			10 deaths daily.
Macao.....	July 3.....			Present Aug. 7, 1913.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	Among natives.
Swatow.....	July 12.....			Decreasing along the Swatow Chaochowfu Railway.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungu.....	Mar. 15-May 10....			Do.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-June 11....	503	459	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	328	205	
Madioen.....	do.....	115	100	
Malang.....	do.....	1,522	1,467	
Surabaya.....	do.....	61	50	
Madura—				
Bangkalan.....	July 13-26.....	8	6	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31....	26	6	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-Aug. 17: Cases, 499 deaths, 268.
Alexandria.....	May 28-Aug. 19....	23	11	
Port Said.....	June 2-Aug. 16....	12	4	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
Provinces—				
Behera.....	June 13-July 9....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 27....	43	14	
Galloubeh.....	May 21-Aug. 7....	6	2	
Garbieh.....	May 27-Aug. 17....	37	33	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-July 14....	2	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-July 22....	23	8	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Aug. 9....	602	506	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 2....	146	276	
Karachi.....	May 18-Aug. 9....	146	129	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30....	119	110	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 4....	57	38	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19....	81	63	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-July 5....	21	16	
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31-Aug. 23....	13	13	
Falzarabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larzangueneh.....	May 27-June 15....	30	28	
Mahi-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zebyri.....	May 31-June 25....	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa.....				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-July 27....	6	2	
Callao.....	June 30-July 27....	2		
Caxamarca.....	June 9-July 27....			In Cutervo.
Chota.....	June 30-July 27....			Present.
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 28-June 8....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-17.....	2	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-July 27....	5		Aug. 19, 4 cases in the lazaretto.
Lima.....	do.....	15		
Piura.....	June 30-July 27....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Russia:				
Astrakhan.....				Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases.
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12....		14	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	Aug. 5.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:			
Departments—			
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	21	
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25	
Arabia:			
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1	
Argentina:			
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-June 30....		8
Australia:			
New South Wales—			
Goulburn.....	July 1-31.....	1	
Lithgow.....	do.....	1	
Newcastle.....	do.....	1	
Nyngan.....	do.....	1	
Parkes.....	do.....	5	
Penrith.....	do.....	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia—Continued.				
New South Wales—Contd.				
Sydney	July 7-31	389		
Taree	July 1-31	2		
Ullmarra	do.	2		
Queensland—				
Ipswich	do.	2		
Toowoomba	do.	1		
South Australia	July 17-Aug. 2	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland	July 6-12	1		
Fiume	May 27-July 7	19	1	
Galicja	July 6-Aug. 12	1		
Krain	do.	1		
Trieste	June 1-Aug. 16	22		Cases June 14 from Patras.
Tyrol and Varalberg	Aug. 10-16	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp	July 1-7	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 11-Aug. 30	13	1	
Manaos	June 15-21	1		
Para	June 15-Aug. 30	59	24	
Pernambuco	May 1-Aug. 15		167	
Rio de Janeiro	May 4-Aug. 16	124	20	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa	Mar. 1-June 30	29	9	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 8-14	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	June 15-Sept. 6	14		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney	July 14-Aug. 2	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William	June 10-30	4		
Ottawa	June 8-Sept. 6	10		
Toronto	June 16-Aug. 2	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine	June 20	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec	June 8-Aug. 16	5		
Montreal	July 6-Sept. 13	31	2	
St. Johns	May 25-July 5	4		
Chile:				
Iquique	June 1-21	2		
Santiago	June 15-29			Present Aug. 16; epidemic.
Valparaiso	July 12			Present.
China:				
Amoy	May 25-June 7			Do.
Kulangsu	May 25-31			Do.
Chungking	Aug. 2			Do.
Hongkong	May 18-June 14	9	7	
Nanking	May 11-Aug. 2			Do.
Shanghai	May 19-Aug. 10	7	47	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin	June 8-14		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia	June 22-Aug. 2	7	1	
Surabaya	May 11-July 12	8	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 28-Aug. 19	22	16	
Cairo	May 14-Aug. 12	38	9	
France:				
Lyon	June 23-29		1	
Marseille	May 1-July 31		52	
Nantes	Aug. 3-9	1		
Paris	May 25-Aug. 16	20		
Toulon	Aug. 18	1		
Germany:				
Kehl	June 1-July 31	2	1	Total June 8-Aug. 23: Cases, 5.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	May 25-Aug. 30	4		
Manchester	July 20-26	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....		9	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-Aug. 9.....	64	59	
Karachi.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 24-Aug. 16.....	19	8	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30.....	45	19	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2-15.....	3		
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan.....				May 1-June 30: Cases, 63; deaths, 18.
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1-June 30.....	54	14	
Oita ken.....	do.....	3		
Tokyo.....	June 18-30.....	6	3	Aug. 18, epidemic.
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	1,019	106	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....		5	
Agua Calientes.....	June 9-Aug. 24.....		25	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2.....		9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-Aug. 9.....	50		
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Sept. 13.....	126	85	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 9.....	170	109	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 13.....		6	
Panuco.....	Sept. 12.....	30		
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1-31.....	3		
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-July 26.....	16	12	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1-June 30.....		25	
Vera Cruz.....	June 16-July 6.....	9	2	
Tampico.....	Sept. 16.....	1		
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 13-Sept. 13.....	33		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Aug. 23.....	57		
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	4		
Libau.....	June 2-July 20.....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-Aug. 23.....	82	22	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 2.....	57	15	
Rigo.....	June 22-28.....	6		
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-Aug. 16.....	18	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20.....	3		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-June 21.....	51	14	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hong-kong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-Sept. 23.....	10	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitsa and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12.....		9	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-July 31.....		4	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Sept. 6.....		64	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....		4	
Madrid.....	June 1-July 31.....		41	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	June 1-28.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-Aug. 16.....	28		
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1		From Paris

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Aug. 23...	49	46	Present.
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....		3	
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12.....		45	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-June 28.....			
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-Aug. 23.....		54	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	25	23	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2		On ss. Danube and placed in quarantine 5 miles distant.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Pellagra—Reporting of Cases of—Duties of Health Officer. (Ord. May 27, 1913.)

That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from pellagra, immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. When said patient recovers or leaves the District of Columbia said person in charge, as soon as possible thereafter, shall send to the health officer of said district a certificate, written in ink, certifying to that fact; but in event of the death of such person, the filing of the usual death certificate required by law shall be a sufficient report of that fact.

Sec. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in these regulations, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth, in the absence or disability of all persons aforesaid or in the event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, every person in attendance on such patient. And in the cases of physicians and of persons acting in the capacity of physicians, attending, visiting, or examining any patient suffering from pellagra shall be prima facie evidence that any person so doing was aware of the nature of such disease.

Sec. 3. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of pellagra occurring in the District of Columbia as in his judgment may be necessary, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from pellagra as he deems needful for the determination, if possible, of the origin of the disease. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed, the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department, duly designated by him for that purpose.

Sec. 4. No person shall interfere with the health officer or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

SEC. 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense, by a fine not exceeding \$100.

INDIANA.

Rats, Extermination of—Teaching Hygiene in Schools. (Chap. 220, Act Mar. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Rats—Extermination—Teaching hygiene in schools.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, copartnership, company, or corporation owning, leasing, occupying, possessing, or having charge of any land, place, building, structure, stacks, or quantities of wood, hay, corn, wheat, or other grains or materials, or any vessel or water craft, to permit the same to become rat infested, and it shall be the duty of any such person, firm, copartnership, company, or corporation, upon any knowledge or notice, to at once proceed and to continue in good faith to endeavor to exterminate and destroy such rats by poisoning, trapping, and other appropriate means such as may be suggested by the State board of health or the local health officers. And it shall be the duty of the trustees of the several townships and the boards of school trustees of the several cities and towns in the State, to make provisions in the public schools under their jurisdiction for the illustrative teaching of the anatomy, physiology, and hygiene of the human system; the effects of alcohol and nicotine; the cause and course of consumption; the dissemination of diseases by rats, flies, and mosquitoes and the effects thereof, and the prevention of diseases by the proper selection and consumption of food.

SEC. 2. *State board of health—Inspectors—Duties.*—The State board of health and inspectors appointed by such board and local health officers and inspectors appointed for the purpose, as hereinafter provided, shall have authority and shall be permitted to enter into and upon all lands, places, buildings, structures, vessel, or water craft for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same are infested with rats and whether the requirements of this act as to extermination and destruction thereof are being complied with: *Provided*, That no building occupied as a dwelling, hotel, or rooming house shall be entered for such purpose except between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of any day.

SEC. 3. *Appropriation—County commissioners.*—The board of county commissioners, with the consent of the county council of each county, and the town board of any town or the common council of any city, whenever it may by resolution determine that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health or to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease, communicable to mankind, or when such board shall so determine that it is necessary to prevent great damage to crops, grain, food, or other property, may appropriate moneys for the purchase of, and may purchase, poison, traps, and other materials for the purpose of eliminating and destroying rats in such county, town, or city, and may employ and pay inspectors, who shall have authority to and shall prosecute such work of extermination and destruction under the direction of such board or the local health officer, or board of health, on both private and public property in such county, town, or city, and such inspectors shall have authority, when necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act, to dig into the ground, to remove parts of floors, walls, or other parts of buildings or structures, or to remove, from one place to another on the premises, any other property when reasonably necessary to do so: *Provided*, That such inspector or inspectors, after taking the necessary steps for the discovery and destruction of rats on any premises, shall restore the said premises, as far as may be reasonably practicable, to the condition in which the same were found.

SEC. 4. *Expense of extermination—Lien.*—Whenever any person, firm, copartnership, company, or corporation owning, leasing, occupying, possessing, or having

charge of any land, place, building, structure, stacks, or quantities of wood, hay, corn, wheat, or other grains or materials, or any vessel or water craft, which is infested with rats, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to proceed and continue to endeavor to exterminate and destroy such rats as herein required, it shall be the duty of the State board of health, or its inspectors, and the local health officer, or the local board of health or its inspectors, at once to cause such nuisance to be abated by exterminating and destroying such rats. The expense thereof shall be a charge against the county, town, or city which has by its board or council ordered such destruction or extermination of rats, and such board or council shall allow and pay the same. When such destruction of rats is ordered by the town board or city council, the clerk of such town or city shall at once file with the county auditor a certified statement of the expense of such extermination, and in any such case the county auditor shall charge the amount so expended for destroying rats as aforesaid against the property on which said nuisance shall have been abated, and the same shall be collected as other taxes are now collected, and when so collected shall be paid to said county, town, or city to reimburse it for the amount so paid out for the destruction of rats as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. "Rat day"—Proclamation.—The governor may annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation a day to be designated as "rat day" to be observed throughout the State as a day for exterminating and destroying rats about the homes and premises and public buildings and all other places, thus preventing the dissemination of disease and the destruction of property.

SEC. 6. Rights of officers.—Any health officer or any inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall have the right, without a warrant, to enter upon or into any land, place, building, structure, or premises suspected of being rat infested for the discovery or destruction of rats, and any person, or number of persons who shall obstruct him in the performance of his duties shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$2 nor more than \$10.

SEC. 7. Penalty.—Any person, firm, copartnership, company, corporation, or school official violating any of the provisions contained in section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases, Reporting of Cases of—Births and Deaths, Registration of. (Chap. 239, Act Mar. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. State board of health—Record of deaths, births, etc.—That section 1 of the above-entitled act¹ be amended to read as follows:

"**SECTION 1.** That it shall be the duty of all physicians, midwives, and all other persons who are now permitted or entitled to treat diseases or deformity or practice obstetrics in the State to report upon blank forms supplied by the State board of health all deaths and births which may occur under their supervision, and also all cases of contagious and infectious diseases which may occur under their supervision and which are listed as reportable in the rules of the State board of health. The report of deaths and cases of infectious diseases shall be made immediately, and a certificate of death shall be filed and a burial or removal permit issued prior to any disposition of the body. Reports of deaths, births, and cases of such infectious and contagious diseases as are listed in the rules of the State board of health, which occur in cities and towns, shall be made to health officers of said cities and towns, and when they occur in the country outside of cities and towns they shall be reported to the county health commissioner or his deputies; but reports of deaths occurring outside of cities

¹ An act to collect accurate records of deaths, births, contagious diseases, and marriages; prescribing the duties of the State board of health and of all health officers in relation thereto; providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and repealing all acts in conflict, approved March 9, 1907.

and towns may be made to the health officer located nearest to the place where the death occurs; and said health officer or commissioner, if the certificate of death be properly made out, shall issue a burial permit, which permit shall be valid in all parts of the State. Upon the reporting of any death occurring outside of cities and incorporated towns to the nearest health officer, other than the county health commissioner of the county wherein said death occurred, said certificate of death shall be sent immediately for record, by said health officer, to the county health commissioner of the county wherein said death occurred.

"When any death, birth, or case of listed infectious or contagious disease may occur with no physician or midwife in attendance, then said death, birth, or case of infectious or contagious disease shall be reported by the householder or other person having said death, birth, or case of infectious or contagious disease in charge to the health officer having jurisdiction, or his deputy; and the officer to whom the report is made shall make inquiry and inspection, and in the case of a death, if he finds no evidence of death by violence or criminal practice, he may fill out the certificate of death and grant a burial permit; but if evidence of death by violence or criminal practice is found, he shall refer the case to the coroner who shall make due investigation according to law. Any death coming under the supervision of any coroner shall be by him reported upon official death certificate blanks to the health officer having jurisdiction within three days after the inquest is held, and such death shall not be reported by any other person. Any death or birth occurring under the supervision of any superintendent or head of any institution shall be immediately reported by him upon official certificates to the proper health officer.

"Stillbirths or seventh months' gestation and over shall be reported as both births and deaths, and all reports of deaths, births, and contagious or infectious disease as herein commanded shall be made upon blanks furnished by the State board of health. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court of each county to report to the county health commissioner on or before the 4th day of each month the number of marriages for the preceding month, with such facts relating thereto as may be provided for on blanks furnished to such clerk from the State board of health. All persons authorized to perform marriages shall report all marriages performed by them within three days after their occurrence to the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the marriage license was issued, and any one failing to so report shall be fined \$5 for each offense. All records of deaths, births, and cases of contagious and infectious diseases shall be kept by health officers in record books, the forms of which shall be supplied by the State board of health. Any physician or midwife refusing or neglecting to make death, birth, and infectious or contagious disease reports as herein provided, or who shall knowingly make a false report thereof, shall, upon conviction, be fined for the first offense in any sum not less than \$10 or more than \$50, and any physician or midwife who is convicted the second time for the violation of any of the above provisions shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$100, and any physician or midwife who is convicted the third time for the violation of any of the above provisions shall be fined \$100.

"Householders and others made responsible in this act and failing to report as herein provided, or who shall furnish false information for the purpose of an incorrect certificate or report, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$50 for each offense. It shall be unlawful for any undertaker, sexton, or other person to bury, cremate, or otherwise dispose of any human body until he has received a permit to do so from a health officer; and no such permit shall be issued by any health officer or deputy until there has been delivered to him a certificate of death written in unfading ink or indelible pencil, and completely and accurately filled out by the proper person. In the event of a burial or other disposal of a dead human body without a permit as herein provided the offending person, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$100, and if the remains are buried the coroner of the county in which the

illegal burial or other disposal occurs shall disinter or otherwise secure the remains, hold an inquest, and within three days thereafter make a return of his findings upon official blanks to the officer having jurisdiction. The cost of said inquest shall be borne by the county, but the same may be recovered in the courts of the county from the person or persons who are responsible for such illegal burial or other disposal of said human body."

SEC. 2. *Vital statistics—Tabulation and use.*—That section 2 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to collect and tabulate the vital statistics, to study them and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the same for sanitary purposes and the benefit of the people. They shall have supervision of the system of registration of deaths, births, and infectious and contagious diseases, and they shall make up from time to time such blank forms as they may deem necessary for collection, registration, and report of vital and sanitary statistics throughout the State. They shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under the provisions of this act, and such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the secretary of said board to be a true copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. They shall have the power to pass rules governing the duties of all health boards and health officers, governing the hygienic disposal, transportation, and disinterment of the dead and for the enforcement of this act, and any violation of said rules shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense. The State board of health shall make an annual report of all vital statistics for each calendar year to the governor, the same to be published with their report of transactions and expenditures for the fiscal year by the commissioners of the public printing and stationery."

SEC. 3. *Inmates of public institutions—Record kept.*—That section 3 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendent or of any person or persons having charge of hospitals, poor asylums, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of disease, confinement, or are committed by due process of law, to make and keep on file a record of all personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of such institutions, as may be required by the State board of health, and any such superintendent, person, or persons failing to make or keep such record shall be liable to punishment by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense."

SEC. 4. *Repeal.*—All laws or parts of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, except that this act shall not be construed to repeal, affect, or modify any of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prevent infant blindness caused by the preventable disease known as ophthalmia neonatorum," approved March 4, 1911.

Sewage, Disposal of—Sanitary Districts, Establishment and Maintenance. (Chap. 307, Act Mar. 15, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Sanitary districts—Petitions—County commissioners—Hearing—Election—Boundary lines.*—That whenever any area of contiguous territory within the limits of any one county shall contain two or more incorporated municipalities and shall be so situated that the maintenance of a common outlet for the drainage, including the sewage thereof, or a joint system for the disposal of the sewage thereof, will conduce to the preservation of the public health, the same may be incorporated as a sanitary district under this act, in the manner following, to wit: Any 500 freehold legal voters, residing within the limits of such proposed sanitary district, may petition the board of county commissioners of the county in which they reside to cause the questions to be submitted to the legal voters of such proposed district, whether they will

organize a sanitary district under this act: *Provided*, That not less than 100 of said petitioners shall be resident freehold legal voters in each municipality included in such proposed sanitary district. Such petition shall be addressed to the board of county commissioners of said county and shall contain a definite description of the territory intended to be embraced in such sanitary district, and the name of such proposed sanitary district: *Provided, however*, That no territory shall be included within more than one sanitary district, under this act.

Upon the filing of such petition in the office of the auditor of such county, as clerk of the board of county commissioners of such county in which such territory is situated, it shall be the duty of such board of county commissioners, and such board of county commissioners shall have power and authority to consider the boundaries of any such proposed sanitary district whether the same shall be as described in such petition or otherwise. Notice shall be given by such board of county commissioners of the time and place where such commissioners shall meet for the consideration of such petition by a publication inserted in one or more newspapers of general circulation, published in each of the different municipalities included in the proposed district, such publication to be had at least 20 days prior to the date set for such meeting. At such meeting all persons in such proposed sanitary district shall have an opportunity to be heard upon the question of the location and boundary of such proposed district and to make suggestions regarding the same, and such board after hearing statements, evidence, and suggestions shall fix and determine the limits and boundaries of such proposed sanitary district, and for that purpose and to that extent may alter and amend such petition. At the time of such determination said board shall call a special election, to be held within 60 days thereafter, and at such election shall submit to the legal voters residing in the proposed sanitary district the question of the incorporation of the proposed sanitary district as determined by said board. Notice of such special election shall be given by said board for at least 30 days prior to said election by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in each of the different municipalities included in said proposed sanitary district, such notice to specify briefly the purpose of such election with a description of such proposed district. Each legal voter residing in said proposed sanitary district shall have a right to vote at such election. The ballot at such election shall be in form substantially as follows:

☐ **YES** For sanitary district.

☐ **No** Against sanitary district.

and the voter shall indicate his choice by placing an X in one of the squares.

Said special election shall be held as nearly as may be practicable under all the provisions of, and in conformity with, the general election laws of the State, and all laws fixing penalties for violation of the general election laws shall apply to such election: *Provided, however*, That the returns of such special election shall be made to said board of county commissioners, which board shall canvass the same and cause the result to be spread of record in its proceedings. If a majority of the votes cast in each municipality included within the boundaries of such proposed sanitary district, and if a majority of the votes cast in any part of a municipality if such part and not the whole of such municipality be included within the boundaries of such proposed sanitary district upon the question of the incorporation of the proposed sanitary district shall be in favor of the proposed sanitary district, such board shall enter an order incorporating such sanitary district, and such sanitary district shall thenceforth be deemed an organized sanitary district under this act. All courts in this State shall take judicial notice of the existence of all sanitary districts organized under this act.

The expenses of holding said special election shall be paid by the board of county commissioners of said county in which said proposed sanitary district is located out

of the general funds of said county: *Provided, however,* That in the event such sanitary district is established and incorporated under this act then said sanitary district shall repay to said county the expenses incurred in holding said special election within two years from the date of incorporating such sanitary district.

SEC. 2. Trustees—Governor appoints.—In each sanitary district incorporated under this act the governor shall, within the period of 30 days after such incorporation, appoint five trustees who shall reside in said district, and not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party, and not more than three of whom shall be appointed from any one municipality within such district: *Provided,* That if there be not more than five municipalities in such district one of said trustees shall be appointed from each of said municipalities, and if there be less than five municipalities, in such district than [then] one of said [trustees] shall be appointed from each of said municipalities and the others appointed at large from said sanitary districts. The trustees so appointed shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. At the next general election following the appointment of said trustees, and every four years thereafter, there shall be nominated and elected by the legal voters of said sanitary district five trustees for such sanitary district: *Provided,* That if there be not more than five municipalities in such district, one of said trustees shall be nominated and elected from each of said municipalities, and if there be less than five municipalities in such district then one of said trustees shall be nominated and elected from each of said municipalities, and the remainder of said trustees may be nominated and elected at large from said sanitary district: *Provided, however,* That said trustees shall be elected by the electors of said district at large. The terms of office of said trustees so elected shall begin on January 1 following said general election, and be for the term of four years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The trustees so appointed and their successors, who shall thereafter be elected, shall receive a salary of \$1,000 per year each, except the president of said board of trustees, who shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per year, to be paid to said trustees out of the funds of said sanitary district.

Such sanitary district shall, from the time of the said appointment of the said trustees as provided in this act, be construed to be in law and in equity a body corporate and politic by the name and style of such sanitary district, and by such name and style may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real estate and personal property necessary for its corporate purposes, and may adopt a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. Trustees have corporate authority—Powers—Officers.—The trustees provided for in the preceding sections of this act shall constitute a board of trustees for said sanitary district for which they are appointed, which board of trustees is hereby declared to be the corporate authorities of such sanitary district and shall exercise all the powers and manage and control all the affairs and property of such sanitary district. Said board of trustees shall have the right and power to elect a clerk, treasurer, chief engineer, and attorney for such sanitary district, which officers shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of said board, and shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by said board. Said board of trustees shall also have power to employ and prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all such officers and employees of said sanitary district. Said board of trustees shall have full power to pass all necessary ordinances, resolutions, orders, rules, and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the business of said sanitary district and shall have power to carry into effect the ordinances, orders, resolutions, rules, and regulations of said sanitary district for the business for which said district is formed.

Said board of trustees shall organize by electing one of their number president. All ordinances, orders, rules, resolutions, and regulations passed by said board of trustees shall before they take effect be approved by the president of said board of trustees,

and if he shall approve thereof he shall sign the same, and such as he shall not approve he shall return to the board of trustees with his objections thereto in writing at the next regular meeting of said board of trustees occurring after the passage thereof. Such veto may extend to any one or more items or appropriations contained in any ordinance making an appropriation or to the entire ordinance, and in case the veto only extends to a part of such ordinance the residue thereto shall take effect and be in force, but in case the president of said board of trustees shall fail to return any ordinance, order, rule, resolution, or regulation with his objections thereto by the time aforesaid he shall be deemed to have approved the same, and the same shall take effect accordingly upon the return of any ordinance, order, rule, resolution, or regulation by the president; the veto by which the same was passed shall be reconsidered by the board of trustees, and if upon such reconsideration four-fifths of all the members of said board of trustees shall agree by yeas and nays to pass the same it shall go into effect, notwithstanding the president may refuse to approve thereof. Said board of trustees shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of said board and shall fix a stated time at which the regular meetings of said board shall be held. Said board of trustees shall establish an office within said district and shall cause to be kept a full, complete, accurate, and itemized account of all its proceedings, ordinances, orders, resolutions, rules, and regulations.

SEC. 4. Ordinances—Making appropriations.—All money paid out by said sanitary district shall first be appropriated by said board of trustees by ordinance, designating the purpose for which it is proposed to pay out said money. All ordinances making appropriations shall, within one month after they have been adopted, be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in said district, and no such ordinance shall take effect until 10 days after it is so published. All other ordinances, orders, rules, and resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage, unless otherwise provided therein.

SEC. 5. Rules and regulations.—All ordinances, rules, orders, and resolutions, and the date of publication thereof, may be proven by the certificate of the clerk of said sanitary district, under the seal of the corporation, and when printed in book or pamphlet form, purporting to be published by said board of trustees, such book or pamphlet shall be received as evidence of the passage and legal publication of such ordinances, rules, orders, and resolutions, as of the dates mentioned in such book or pamphlet, in all courts and places, without further proof.

SEC. 6. Maintenance of main channels and drains.—The board of trustees of any sanitary district organized under this act shall have power to provide for the drainage of such district by laying out, establishing, constructing, and maintaining one or more main channels, drains, ditches, and outlets for carrying off and disposing of the drainage, including the sewage of such districts, together with such adjuncts and additions thereto as may be necessary or proper to cause such channels or outlets to accomplish the end for which they are designed in a satisfactory manner, and to provide for the laying out, establishing, constructing, and maintaining sewage-disposal plants and works, main channels and outlets for the carrying off and disposing of the drainage and sewage of said district: *Provided*, That such drains, ditches, adjuncts, additions, sewage-disposal plants, works, mains, channels, outlets, and any other improvements established or constructed by said sanitary district shall serve and benefit the entire territory within such sanitary district and not otherwise: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the power of the municipalities included in said sanitary district from constructing and establishing drains and sewers within the corporate limits of such municipality: *Provided further, however*, That before any general outlet, main, or trunk sewer shall be constructed by any such municipality included in said sanitary district a plan or profile of any such proposed general outlet, main, or trunk sewer shall be filed in the office of the board of trustees of said sanitary

district and be approved by said board. Such mains, channels, drains, ditches, and outlets for carrying off and disposing of the drainage, including the sewage of such district, together with such adjuncts and additions thereto as may be necessary or proper to cause such channels or outlets to accomplish the end for which they are designed in a satisfactory manner, and such disposal plants and works, main channels, and outlets for the carrying off and disposing of the drainage and sewage of said district may extend outside the territory included within such sanitary district, and the rights and powers of said board of trustees over the portion of such channel or outlet and sewage-disposal plant, or works, lying outside of such district shall be the same as those vested in said board over said portions of such channels or outlets, plants or works, within the said district.

SEC. 7. Title to real estate.—Such sanitary district may acquire in fee simple by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise any and all real and personal property, right of way, and privilege, either within or without its corporate limits, that may be necessary for its corporate purposes: *Provided*, That all moneys for the purchase and condemnation of any such property shall be paid before possession thereof is taken, or any work done thereon, and provided in case an appeal is taken by either party from the court in which such condemnation is ordered, whereby the damages are not finally determined, the amount of damages awarded by such court shall be deposited with the clerk of such court, subject to the orders of such court, when the amount of damages shall be finally determined. All condemnation proceedings brought hereunder shall be governed by the statutes prescribing the procedure in cases of eminent domain.

SEC. 8. Bonds issued.—Said sanitary district may borrow money for its corporate purposes and may issue its bonds therefor, but it shall not become indebted in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever beyond an amount in the aggregate of 2 per cent of the valuation of the taxable property within said district, to be ascertained by the last assessment of State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of said indebtedness.

SEC. 9. Payment of principal and interest.—Either at the time of or before incurring any bonded indebtedness the board of trustees shall provide for the collection of annual taxes sufficient to pay the interest thereon when the same shall fall due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof when the same shall fall due, at least within 20 years from the time of contracting said indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Contracts—Bidders—Publication.—All contracts for work to be done by said sanitary district where the expense will exceed \$500 shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after 15 days' public notice of the terms and conditions upon which such contract is to be let, notice of the letting of such contract having been given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in said district. The said board of trustees shall have power and authority to reject any and all bids and to re-advertise.

SEC. 11. Tax levy.—The board of trustees may levy and collect taxes for the corporate purposes of said sanitary district upon all the property within the territorial limits of such sanitary district, the aggregate amount of which taxes levied shall not exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the valuation of the taxable property within the corporate limits, as the same shall be assessed and equalized for State and county taxes for the year in which the levy is made. Said board shall cause the amount required to be raised by taxation each year to be certified to the auditor of the county in which such district is located on or before the 1st day of August in each year. All taxes so levied and certified shall be collected and enforced in the same manner and by the same officers as State and county taxes are now collected and enforced, and the taxes so collected shall be paid over by the officers collecting the same to the treasurer of said sanitary district in the same manner and at the same time as now provided by law for the transfer of taxes to municipal corporations.

SEC. 12. Money to pay expenses.—The board of trustees of said sanitary district shall have power to raise money to defray the expenses of any improvement made by it in

the execution of the powers hereby granted to such sanitary district by general taxation only as provided in this act.

SEC. 13. *Payment of bonds.*—The board of trustees of such sanitary district shall have the right to call in and pay off any bonds issued by it as fast as there is money received into the treasury of said sanitary district: *Provided*, That such money so received into the treasury shall not have been appropriated for the payment of any other obligation.

SEC. 14. *Eminent domain—Damages.*—Whenever the board of trustees of any sanitary district shall pass an ordinance for the making of any improvement which said district is authorized to make, the making of which will require that private property shall be taken or damaged, said district may cause compensation therefor to be ascertained and condemn and acquire possession thereof in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as is or may be provided by law for the acquiring of property under the general statutes on the subject of eminent domain: *Provided, however*, That proceedings to ascertain the compensation to be paid be instituted in the county where the property sought to be taken or damaged is situated: *And provided further*, That all damages to property, whether determined by agreement or by final judgment of the court, shall be paid out of the annual district tax prior to the payment of any other debt or obligation.

SEC. 15. *Right of way.*—When it shall be necessary, in making any improvements which any sanitary district is authorized by this act to make, to enter upon any public property, or property held for public use, such district shall have the power so to do and may acquire the necessary right of way over such property held for public use in the same manner as is above provided for acquiring right of way through or over private property, and may enter upon, use, widen, deepen, and improve any navigable waters, waterways, canal, or lake: *Provided*, The public use thereof shall not be unnecessarily interrupted or interfered with and that the same shall be restored to its former usefulness as soon as practicable.

SEC. 16. *Liability for damages—Notice.*—Any sanitary district incorporated under this act shall be liable for all damages to real estate, within or without such district, which shall be damaged by reason of the construction, enlargement, or use of any channel, ditch, sewer, drain, or outlet, or other improvement made by such sanitary district under the provisions of this act, and an action to recover such damages may be brought against said sanitary district in the county where such real estate is situated, or in the county where such sanitary district is located, at the option of the party claiming to be injured. Before any action for damages shall be brought against said sanitary district the person claiming damages shall notify the trustees of such district in writing at least 60 days before beginning suit by leaving a copy of such notice with some one of the trustees of such district stating that he claims damages to the amount of dollars by reason of, and intends to sue for the same.

SEC. 17. *Right to amend or repeal.*—Nothing in the act contained shall be so construed as to constitute a contract or grant between the State of Indiana and any sanitary district formed under its provisions, or to prevent, debar, or deprive the State of Indiana from at any time in the future altering, amending, or repealing this act, or imposing any conditions, restrictions, or requirements other, different, or additional to any herein contained upon any sanitary district which may be formed hereunder.

SEC. 18. *State board of public accounts—Supervision.*—Any sanitary district created under this act shall be subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning public accounting and reporting, and supervision thereof, and providing penalties for violation of this act," approved March 4, 1909, the same being chapter 55 of the acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana for the year 1909, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

SEC. 19. *Report to governor.*—The trustees of all sanitary districts, created under this act, shall, on or before the 1st day of January of the year following the incorporation of any such sanitary district, report to the governor of this State and to the two branches

of the legislature thereof, separately, all of the items of expenditures therefor made by them as such trustees of the money so belonging to said sanitary district, together with all items of receipts from all sources, and shall furnish with all such reports copies of all contracts entered into by them for the expenditure of moneys so belonging to said district, and biennially thereafter the trustees for any such district shall make full, complete, accurate, and itemized reports of all receipts and expenditures of such moneys to be hereafter made by them, respectively, together with a copy of all contracts for the expenditures of money hereafter to be made by such trustees to the governor and the two branches of the legislature of this State, separately; and the governor and either branch of the said legislature of this State shall have the right to examine the books of said trustees and all expenditures made by or in such district, by committee or otherwise, and to call for further reports, accounts, items, and copies of all contracts made by, or documents held in the possession of, any such trustees, and upon the failure, refusal, or neglect of any such trustees to accurately and completely furnish any and all such items, accounts, documents, and reports of contracts, as provided in this act, any and all trustees of any such sanitary district shall forfeit their office and by writ or quo warranto be ousted and removed therefrom. All such actions shall be brought in the county wherein such trustees may reside.

SEC. 20. Contiguous territory—Annexation.—Territory contiguous to any sanitary district may be annexed to and become a part of such sanitary district in the following manner: If the board of trustees of any such sanitary district shall by ordinance decide that such contiguous territory shall be annexed to and become a part of such sanitary district, and thereafter shall petition the board of county commissioners of the county in which such sanitary district is located, to cause the question to be submitted to the legal voters of such sanitary district and to the legal voters of such territory proposed to be annexed to and made a part of such sanitary district, whether such territory shall be annexed to and become a part of such sanitary district, said petition containing a definite description of the territory proposed to be annexed to said sanitary district, then upon the filing of such petition in the office of the auditor of such county, as clerk of the board of county commissioners of such county in which such sanitary district is located, the same procedure shall be had, as near as may be, as provided for in section 1 hereof, and if a majority of the votes cast in such sanitary district and if a majority of the votes cast in such territory proposed to be annexed to and made a part of such sanitary district, upon the question of such annexation, shall be in favor of such annexation, then such board of county commissioners shall enter an order annexing such territory to and incorporating the same into said sanitary district, and such territory shall thenceforth be a part of said sanitary district.

SEC. 21. Repeal.—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Boards of Health—Powers and Duties of in Cities of the First Class. (Chap. 341, Act Mar. 15, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Cities—First class—Board of Health—Powers.—That the board of health in cities of the first class shall have the following powers in addition to those conferred by an act entitled "An act concerning municipal corporations," and all acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto, to wit:

To acquire, lay out, and improve land for public hospitals, dispensaries, and such other purposes as may be necessary for the administration of the duties or works of the department; and to govern, manage, maintain, regulate, and direct the use of the same; and to make rules and regulations for their proper management and government.

To appoint a secretary, who shall be the city sanitarian and administrative officer of said board, and who shall be under the control of said board; a secretary pro tempore, to act in the absence of the secretary; superintendents of the city hospital and city dispensary; commissioner of recreation; and such clerks, inspectors, bacteriologists, chemists, attorneys, quarantine guards, and all employees as the board may deem expedient, and to prescribe and define their respective duties and authorities and to fix and regulate the compensation to be paid to the several persons employed by it.

To lease any buildings or grounds belonging to said city and under control of said board when the same are not required for public use; to sell such buildings, improvement, or materials belonging to said city and under the control of said board which, in the judgment of said board, may not be required for the purposes of said board or for public use; and the proceeds thereof shall be deposited with the city treasurer to the credit of the department of public health and charities and devoted to the purposes of the department: *Provided*, No lands or buildings under the control of such board shall be leased for any purpose other than the promotion of the use to which such lands or buildings are devoted: *And provided*, That no buildings shall be erected on any land under the control of such board except such as are necessary for the proper enjoyment of such lands by the public according to the purpose for which such lands are held in the custody of such board, and all buildings erected thereon shall be under the control and supervision and management of such board; and said board shall permit the erection of no building or structure within any land under its control except such as shall become the property of such city by gift or otherwise.

To accept on behalf of said city such gifts or bequests as it may deem desirable, and all moneys received by said board by bequest or otherwise shall immediately be deposited with the city treasurer to the credit of the department of public health and charities and devoted to the purposes of the department.

Such board shall have the control and regulation to protect the public health of such city, of all rivers, streams, and waterways within the city and 4 miles beyond the limits thereof.

Sec. 2. Levy.—A tax of 10 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in such city as the same appears on the tax duplicate, which shall be in addition to other taxes of the city, shall be levied annually by the common council for the purpose of the board of health; and the city treasurer shall collect the same as other city taxes are collected, and shall, between the 1st and 5th days of each month, notify the board of health commissioners of the amount of such taxes collected for board of health purposes during the preceding month; and upon the date of notification above referred to the city treasurer shall credit the board of health fund with such amounts of taxes for board of health purposes as may have been collected at that time. The said board shall have full, complete, and exclusive authority to expend for and on behalf of such city all sums of money thus realized, and also that may be realized by such board of health commissioners from the fees derived from the city hospital patients of such city, from the sale of bonds of the city for board of health purposes, and from any other source. All gifts, donations, or payments whatsoever, which are given or paid to such city for board of health purposes, shall belong to the general board of health fund to be used by the said board of health in the same manner as hereinbefore stated: *Provided*, That warrants for such expenditures shall be drawn by the comptroller of such city for expenditures upon a voucher of such board, signed by the president or vice president and secretary. The said board shall have no power to contract debts beyond the amount of its annual income and the amount available from the sale of the bonds, or other sources.

All money remaining in the treasury to the credit of the board of health at the end of the calendar year shall remain to the credit of the general health fund to be used by the said board of health commissioners for board of health purposes.

SEC. 3. Election of officers—Salaries.—The said board of public health and charities shall choose, annually, at its second regular meeting in July, one of its members president; another of its members vice president, who shall perform the duties of the president during the absence or disability of the president. Such commissioners shall each receive a salary of \$100 per year except the president who shall receive a salary of \$500 per year. On or before the 1st day of February of each year such board shall make a report to the mayor of its proceedings with a full statement of its receipts and disbursements for the preceding calendar year. Money received by the board shall forthwith be paid into the city treasurer and credited to the department of public health and charities. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, and no action of the board shall be binding unless authorized by a majority of the members at a regular or duly called special meeting thereof. In case of a tie vote the city sanitarian shall cast the deciding vote, but nothing in this act shall be construed as making the city sanitarian a member of said board. Said board shall fix a time for holding regular meetings. Special meetings of the said board may be called at any time by the president or by any two members upon written request to the secretary. Whenever in the opinion of the president, or of any two of its members, a special meeting is necessary or advisable, he, or they, shall cause the secretary to notify the members by mailing written notice of such meeting, at least a day before such meeting. All meetings shall be open to the public.

SEC. 4. Repeal.—All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect pending litigation.

MAINE.

Occupational Diseases—Notification of Cases Required. (Chap. 82, Act Mar. 20, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every physician attending upon or called in to visit a person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease contracted as a result of such person's occupation or employment, shall, within 10 days after his first attendance upon such person, send to the State board of health a written notice stating the name and full post-office address and place of employment of such person, and the nature of the occupation and the disease or ailment from which, in the opinion of the physician, the person is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the State board of health.

SEC. 2. In like manner, as is provided in section 1, shall every case of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning, which has resulted from the use of water which contains lead or is suspected of containing lead, be reported to the State board of health, and when such reports are received the said board shall do what it can by laboratory work and otherwise to enable the attending physician to determine whether the case is one of lead poisoning and, if so, the source of the poison.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall fail to perform the duty imposed by section 1 of this act within the time therein limited shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the State board of health and of the county attorney of the county wherein any person violating the provisions of this act may reside to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act which shall come to the knowledge of them or either of them.

MASSACHUSETTS.**Marriage—Investigation Relative to Impediments to. (Chap. 85, Res. May 8, 1913.)**

Resolved, That the State board of health and the State board of insanity are hereby empowered and directed jointly to investigate and to report to the general court, on or before the second Saturday of January next, what further impediments to marriage, if any, should be recognized by law in this Commonwealth. If they make any recommendations they shall include in their report drafts of bills suitable for carrying them into effect.

Health Laws—Codification by Board of Health Directed. (Chap. 118, Res. June 13, 1913.)

Resolved, That the State board of health is hereby directed to codify the health laws of the Commonwealth and to report the codification to the general court not later than the 10th day of January in the year 1914, together with a plan for the more efficient local administration of the said laws. For this purpose the said board may employ legal assistance and may expend a sum not exceeding \$500.

Communicable Diseases—Reporting of Deaths from. (Chap. 210, Feb. 28, 1913.)

The board of health in cities and in towns, the board of health, or, when no such board is chosen, the selectmen acting as a board of health, shall send to the State board of health every week a report of the deaths in their city or town, for the week ending Saturday noon, from all diseases declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health, upon forms to be prescribed by said State board.

Confectionery—Deleterious Substances in. (Chap. 265, Mar. 8, 1913.)

Whoever himself, or by his agent or servant, or as the agent or servant of another person or corporation, manufactures, sells, or exchanges, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposes or offers for sale or exchange, any confectionery containing or coated wholly or in part with terra alba, barytes, paraffin, talc, chrome yellow, or other injurious mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to the public health shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

Drugs—Adulteration of. (Chap. 272, Act Mar. 8, 1913.)

The first paragraph of section 18 of chapter 75 of the revised laws is hereby amended by striking out the words "falls below," in the eleventh line, and inserting in place thereof the words "differs materially from," so that the said first paragraph will read as follows: "A drug shall be deemed to be adulterated: 1. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity prescribed therein, unless the order therefor requires an article inferior to such standard, or unless such difference is made known or so appears to the purchaser at the time of the sale. 2. If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality, or purity prescribed in such work. 3. If its strength, quality, or purity differs materially from the professed standard under which it is sold."

Bacteriological Laboratories—Establishment of, by Counties. (Chap. 328, Mar. 21, 1913.)

SECTION 1. For the better preservation of the public health and for the purpose of securing greater accuracy in the diagnosis of communicable diseases, county commissioners are hereby authorized to establish and maintain bacteriological laboratories or to provide such laboratory facilities for their respective counties, from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous by them, and for this purpose may expend such sums as may be necessary from the treasury of the county.

SEC. 2. No expenditures shall be made under the provisions of this act until the laboratories or the laboratory facilities established or provided in accordance herewith have been inspected and approved by the State board of health.

Board of Health—Publications to be Issued by. (Chap. 622, May 8, 1913.)

Section 1 of chapter 230 of the acts of the year 1902 is hereby amended by striking out the words "five hundred," in the sixteenth line, and inserting in place thereof the words "one thousand," so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The State board of health is hereby authorized to publish for general distribution such parts of its annual report and such other matter as it may deem adapted to promote the interests of the public health in this commonwealth: *Provided*, That the expense of such publication is paid out of the appropriation for the general expenses of the board and does not exceed in any one year the sum of \$500. The board is also authorized to publish not oftener than once in three years, beginning with the year 1902, a manual of the laws relating to boards of health in this commonwealth, together with such other information upon the same subject as the board may deem expedient, the same to be distributed among the local boards of health throughout the commonwealth. The cost of such publications shall not exceed \$1,000 for each edition and shall be paid out of the appropriation for general expenses of the board."

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale of. (Chap. 743, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Substances manufactured and sold under the general name of "ice cream" shall contain not less than 7 per cent of milk fat and if flavored with fruit shall be flavored only with sound, clean, matured fruit, and if containing nuts shall contain only sound, matured, nonrancid nuts.

SEC. 2. Violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished, at the discretion of the court, by a fine not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 3. Inspectors of milk shall have the same authority in regard to any suspected violation of any provision of this act and relative to the enforcement thereof which they have under section 42 of chapter 56 of the revised laws.

Milk—Cleaning of Containers, Utensils, etc. (Chap. 761, Act June 10, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Vessels used as containers in the hading, handling, or sale of milk to be sold, or intended for sale, shall be clean and free from foreign deposits upon the inside. Whoever, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, sells, exchanges, or delivers, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk in vessels used as containers unclean upon the inside or having foreign deposits upon the inside shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

SEC. 2. All appliances, implements, utensils, strainers, or materials used in milking and in the treatment or mixing of milk to be sold or intended for sale shall be clean and free from foreign deposits. Whoever, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, sells, exchanges, or delivers, or has in his

custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk obtained, treated, or mixed by the use of appliances, implements, utensils, strainers, or materials unclean or having foreign deposits shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

Foodstuffs—False Stamping or Labeling of Receptacles. (Chap. 795, Act June 13, 1913.)

Section 24 of chapter 75 of the revised laws as amended by chapter 236 of the acts of the year 1905 and by chapter 305 of the acts of the year 1906 is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SEC. 24. Whoever falsely stamps or labels any cans, jars, or other packages containing fruit or food of any kind, or permits such stamping or labeling, or, except as hereinafter provided, violates any of the provisions of sections 16 to 27, inclusive, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500; and whoever knowingly sells such goods so falsely stamped or labeled shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100."

MINNESOTA.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Chap. 61, Act Mar. 12, 1913.)

SECTION 1. In order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, the use of common drinking cups in public places, public conveyances, and public buildings is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

MISSISSIPPI.

County Health Officers—Duties of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1913.)

The county health officers of the State are hereby designated assistant sanitary inspectors as well as county health officers. In the future it shall be one of their duties to promulgate the rules and regulations of the State board of health and to see that same are obeyed in their respective counties. This they shall do promptly and effectively, reporting whatever they can not properly handle to the chief sanitary inspector.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Boarding Houses¹—Regulation and Inspection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1913.)

SEC. 19. All bread, cakes, pies, doughnuts, and other ready-to-serve food must be kept under a glass or wire screen, thoroughly protected from flies.

SEC. 20. No restaurant or hotel shall serve diluted or skimmed milk or milk below the standards set forth in the regulations governing the production and sale of milk, nor shall any hotel or restaurant serve milk bought from any dairyman who does not hold a license from the local health authority as provided for by this board.

SEC. 21. No person suffering from tuberculosis shall be permanently housed or maintained in a hotel or restaurant, nor shall such person be allowed to loaf or loiter in same. No bedroom shall open into or have direct connection with any restaurant or hotel kitchen or dining room.

¹ The preceding sections of this regulation were published in the Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, pp. 917-918.

Foodstuffs—Care of.¹ (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1913.)

SEC. 7. All food products shall be properly protected from the dust by suitable coverings.

SEC. 8. No bedroom shall open into or have connection with any grocery store or fruit stand.

Slaughterhouses—Feeding of Hogs Near.² (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1913.)

SEC. 14. The State board of health or its representative shall use its own discretion as to who shall be allowed to feed hogs within 200 feet of the slaughterhouse for the purpose of disposing of refuse.

Jails and Courthouses—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. All city and county jails shall be kept in a sanitary condition. Bars, cages, and floors shall be kept clean and properly painted. All bedding shall be kept clean and fresh. Jails must be also provided with proper toilet facilities of such a character that they will not be a menace to the health of the inmates.

SEC. 2. No person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease shall be imprisoned with other inmates, and any prisoner who is suffering from any cough or other signs of disease shall be reported at once to the county health officer who shall determine how his sickness shall be handled.

SEC. 3. Any jailer, sheriff, or board of supervisors who fails to meet the above requirements shall be proceeded against as the law and regulations require; and the jail in their keeping shall be declared a nuisance and abated.

SEC. 4. All courthouses shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and when found otherwise shall be handled in the same manner as the jail.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases—Control of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Any person who is suffering from smallpox, chicken pox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, or other contagious or infectious disease must not leave or go to any house or visit any person without the permission of the city or county health officer.

SEC. 2. No parent or guardian shall send or take to any public meeting, or on any railway train or street car, or into the presence of any child, or to any school, a child who is ill with whooping cough, measles, sore eyes, scarlet fever, or other contagious disease. The principal or teacher of any school shall not allow such a child to remain in school, and the name of said child shall be reported to the health officers at once.

Foodstuffs—Manufacture, Care, and Sale of. (Amendments to Reg. Bd. of H. of Aug. 20, 1912; adopted June 2, 1913.)**GROCERY STORE.³**

SEC. 9. No privy shall open into or have direct connection with any grocery store wherein exposed food of any kind is handled or stored, except by special permit of a representative of the State board of health.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.⁴

Strike out "openly display" and supply the word "peddle."

¹ The preceding sections of this regulation were published in the Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 921.

² The preceding sections of this regulation were published in the Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 919.

³ See Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 921.

⁴ See Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 922.

FOODSTUFF.¹

In section 7 strike out "during fly season" and add to the end of section these words: "and the bake shop must be kept free from flies."

Foodstuffs—Sale of Damaged or Moldy. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Any person who handles damaged foodstuff, whether damaged in transit or otherwise, shall not sell same or hold for sale in the original package without resacking, and shall attach to each package thereof a tag upon which shall be printed the following words: "This package is damaged, and is sold at the purchaser's risk." Such food must then comply with the requirements of the section below.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell or hold for sale, as damaged or otherwise, any meal, flour, or any grain product whatever containing mold or other undue vegetable or animal organisms or insects of any kind.

Fish Markets. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

A fish market shall be governed by same regulations as meat markets.²

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses or other animals or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the manufacturing and storing room for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health.

2. The room or place used for mixing cream must be closely ceiled, properly ventilated, and screened. The walls and floors of the room or rooms in which the cream is made or stored shall be of such construction as to permit of rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms above referred to shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing of utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale, or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils as used shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be used as containers for other substances.

3. All laborers employed in or about the said establishment and all persons engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of ice cream must be cleanly both in person and attire. All persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream or in its subsequent freezing or handling shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling.

4. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

5. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment, shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator, such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and ice cream shall be kept covered except during such intervals as are necessary for the removal of the cream.

6. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family, or amongst his employees or within the building or premises where the cream is handled, shall notify the city or county health officer, and the said health officer shall take such steps as are necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

¹ See Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 923.

² The regulations relative to meat markets were published in the Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, pp. 917-918.

7. The milk or cream used in the making of the ice cream must be obtained and handled in accord with the regulations of the State board of health pertaining to milk and dairy products.

8. No person by himself or by his servants or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation shall exchange or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

9. No old or melted ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

10. In the peddling of ice cream on the street the conditions imposed by the State board of health are necessarily violated, and therefore the peddling or sale of ice cream on the street or sidewalks is prohibited.

Public Buildings—Ventilation, Lighting, and Cleaning of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person shall maintain or use any theater, show, schoolhouse, church, public hall, jail, hotel, restaurant, rooming house, or other public-service place unless such place is well lighted and well ventilated. The ventilation shall be by natural vents and openings aided by fans when necessary for a complete and constant changing of the air.

SEC. 2. All of the above places shall be kept in a cleanly condition, and the cleaning of such places must be under proper sanitary precautions.

Barber Shops—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

All barber shops, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water or 60 per cent alcohol after every separate use thereof.

A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Alum or other material used to stop blood must be powdered and applied on a towel.

The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

No person shall use a barber shop or connecting room as a dormitory.

Every barber shop shall be provided with hot and cold water.

Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly after serving each customer.

Privies, Cesspools, and Public Toilets¹—Maintenance and Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

SEC. 3. No privy shall be maintained in any room, nor shall it have direct connection with any room wherein any kind of exposed food or foodstuff is stored, prepared, or handled.

SEC. 4. All privies located in or near public buildings such as courthouses, depots, hotels, and schoolhouses must be well lighted and ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 5. No insanitary privy shall be maintained by any person near to a dairy, meat market, bakery, grocery store, or other place where food is stored, prepared, or handled. This has reference to such food as can be contaminated.

SEC. 6. No person shall misuse or abuse any public toilet of any depot, schoolhouse, hotel, or other public building or railway coach, either by writing upon the walls or by interfering with the plumbing of said toilets by throwing therein trash of any kind or otherwise.

¹ The preceding sections of this regulation were published in the Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 925.

Fly-Breeding Places—Maintenance of, Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person shall maintain in any city, town, or village, any horse or cow stable, garbage pile, dumping ground, or other place in such a manner that it will afford a feeding or a breeding place for flies.

SEC. 2. All manure shall be kept in closed bins and in such a way as to prevent the breeding of flies or else removed twice a week throughout the year.

Spitting. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of health officers, judges, teachers, sheriffs, keepers of public buildings, depot agents, and conductors of railway trains and street cars to call attention to the evils of careless spitting and to assist the State board of health in the prosecution of those who violate the following section.

SEC. 2. All persons must spit upon the streets and into the gutters; and no person shall spit upon any sidewalk, or upon the floor of any place where food is handled or stored, nor upon the floor or wall of any courthouse, jail, schoolhouse, depot, railway coach, street car, nor upon the floor of any restaurant or hotel.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any keeper of the above-named places to give publicity to help to enforce, by prosecution if necessary, any violator of the above section.

NEW YORK.**State Department of Health—Officers—Powers and Duties. (Chap. 559, Act May 17, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. *State department of health; commissioner of health; deputy.*—The State department of health and the office of commissioner of health are continued. The commissioner of health shall be the head of such department. Such commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall be a physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college, of at least 10 years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, and of skill and experience in public health duties and sanitary science. During his term of office he shall not engage in any occupation which would conflict with the performance of his official duties. The term of office of the commissioner shall be six years, beginning on the 1st day of January of the year in which he is appointed. The commissioner of health shall appoint and at pleasure remove a deputy commissioner, who shall be a physician actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this State for at least 5 years. The deputy shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the commissioner."

SEC. 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein three new sections, to be sections 2a, 2b, and 2c, to read as follows:

"SEC. 2a. *Public health council.*—There shall be a public health council to consist of the commissioner of health and six members, hereinafter called the appointive members, to be appointed by the governor, of whom at least three shall be physicians, and shall have had training or experience in sanitary science, and one shall be a sanitary engineer. Of the appointive members first appointed one shall hold office until January 1, 1914, one until January 1, 1915, one until January 1, 1916, one until January 1, 1917, one until January 1, 1918, and one until January 1, 1919, and the terms of office of members thereafter appointed, except to fill vacancies, shall be 6 years. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. The public health council shall meet as frequently as its business may require, and at least twice in each year. The governor shall designate one of the members of the public health

council as its chairman. The commissioner of health upon the request of the public health council shall detail an officer or employee of the department of health to act as secretary of the public health council, and shall detail from time to time such other employees as the public health council may require. The public health council shall enact and from time to time may amend by-laws in relation to its meetings and the transaction of its business. The members of the public health council other than the commissioner of health shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,000, and all members shall be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

"*SEC. 2b. Sanitary code.*—The public health council shall have power by the affirmative vote of a majority of its members to establish and from time to time amend sanitary regulations, hereinafter called the sanitary code, without discrimination against any licensed physicians. The sanitary code may deal with any matters affecting the security of life or health or the preservation and improvement of public health in the State of New York, and with any matters as to which jurisdiction is hereinafter conferred upon the public health council. The sanitary code may include provisions regulating the practice of midwifery and for the promotion of health in any or all Indian reservations. Every regulation adopted by the public health council shall state the date on which it takes effect, and a copy thereof, duly signed by the secretary of the public health council, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and a copy thereof shall be sent by the commissioner of health to each health officer within the State, and shall be published in such manner as the public health council may from time to time determine. The provisions of the sanitary code shall have the force and effect of law, and any violation of any portion thereof may be declared to be a misdemeanor. No provision of the sanitary code shall relate to the city of New York or any portion thereof, and every provision of the sanitary code shall apply to and be effective in all portions of the State except the city of New York unless stated otherwise.

"*SEC. 2c. Enforcement of sanitary code.*—The provisions of the sanitary code shall, as to matters to which it relates and in the territory prescribed therefor by the public health council, supersede all local ordinances heretofore or hereafter enacted inconsistent therewith. Each city, town, or village may, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, enact sanitary regulations not inconsistent with the sanitary code established by the public health council. The public health council shall have power to prescribe by regulations the qualifications of directors of divisions, sanitary supervisors, local health officers hereafter appointed, and public health nurses.

"The actions, proceedings, and authority of the State health department in enforcing the provisions of the public health law and sanitary code applying them to specific cases shall at all times be regarded as in their nature judicial, and shall be treated as *prima facie* just and legal. All meetings of said public health council shall in every suit and proceeding be taken to have been duly called and regularly held, and all regulations and proceedings to have been duly authorized unless the contrary be proved.

"The public health council shall have no executive, administrative, or appointive duties. It shall, at the request of the commissioner of health, consider any matter relating to the preservation and improvement of public health, and may advise the commissioner thereon, and it may from time to time submit to the commissioner any recommendations which it may deem wise."

SEC. 3. Section 3 of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

"*SEC. 3. Compensation of officers and employees.*—The commissioner of health shall receive an annual salary of \$8,000, and his expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties, to be paid monthly on the audit of the comptroller. The deputy commissioner of health shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 and his expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official

duties, to be paid monthly on the audit of the comptroller. The commissioner of health may employ such clerical and other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of the powers and duties of the department and fix their compensation within the amount appropriated therefor by the legislature."

SEC. 4. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section 3a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 3a. *Divisions*.—There shall be in the State department of health the following divisions, together with such other divisions as the commissioner may from time to time determine: (1) Division of administration, (2) division of sanitary engineering, (3) division of laboratories and research, (4) division of communicable diseases, (5) division of vital statistics, (6) division of publicity and education, (7) division of child hygiene, (8) division of public health nursing, (9) division of tuberculosis. Each such division shall be under the management of a director appointed by the commissioner."

SEC. 5. Section 4 of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *General powers and duties of commissioner*.—The commissioner of health shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life of the people of the State and of all matters pertaining thereto. He shall exercise general supervision over the work of all local health authorities except in the city of New York. He shall be charged with the enforcement of the public health law and the sanitary code. He shall make inquiries in respect to the causes of disease, especially epidemics, and investigate the sources of mortality, and the effect of localities, employments, and other conditions upon the public health. He shall obtain, collect, and preserve such information relating to mortality, disease, and health as may be useful in the discharge of his duties or may contribute to the promotion of health or the security of life in the State. He may issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses and compel them to testify in any matter or proceeding before him, and a witness may be required to attend and give testimony in a county where he resides or has a place of business without the payment of any fees. The commissioner of health may reverse or modify an order, regulation, by-law, or ordinance of a local board of health concerning a matter which in his judgment affects the public health beyond the territory over which such local board has jurisdiction; and may exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all lands acquired by the State for sanitary purposes. The commissioner of health and any person authorized by him so to do may, without fee or hindrance, enter, examine, and survey all grounds, erections, vehicles, structures, apartments, buildings, and places."

SEC. 6. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein three new sections, to be sections 4a, 4b, and 4c, to read, respectively, as follows:

"SEC. 4a. *Sanitary districts; sanitary supervisors; public health nurses*.—The commissioner of health shall from time to time divide the State, except cities of the first class, into 20 or more sanitary districts. He shall appoint for each of such districts a sanitary supervisor, who shall be a physician. Each sanitary supervisor, under the direction of the commissioner of health and subject to the provisions of the sanitary code, shall, in addition to such other duties as may be imposed upon him, perform the following duties:

"1. Keep himself informed as to the work of each local health officer within his sanitary district;

"2. Aid each local health officer within his sanitary district in the performance of his duties, and particularly on the appearance of any contagious disease;

"3. Assist each local health officer within his sanitary district in making an annual sanitary survey of the territory within his jurisdiction, and in maintaining therein a continuous sanitary supervision;

"4. Call together the local health officers within his district or any portion of it from time to time for conference;

"5. Adjust questions of jurisdiction arising between local health officers within his district;

"6. Study the causes of excessive mortality from any disease in any portion of his district;

"7. Promote efficient registration of births and deaths;

"8. Inspect from time to time all labor camps within his district and enforce the regulations of the public health council in relation thereto;

"9. Inspect from time to time all Indian reservations and enforce all provisions of the sanitary code relating thereto;

"10. Endeavor to enlist the cooperation of all the organizations of physicians within his district in the improvement of the public health therein;

"11. Promote the information of the general public in all matters pertaining to the public health;

"12. Act as the representative of the State commissioner of health, and under his direction, in securing the enforcement within his district of the provisions of the public health law and the sanitary code.

"The commissioner of health, whenever he may deem it expedient so to do, may employ such number of public-health nurses as he may deem wise within the limits of his appropriation, and may assign them from time to time to such sanitary districts and in such manner as in his judgment will best aid in the control of contagious and infectious diseases and in the promotion of public health.

"*SEC. 4b. Duties of commissioner with respect to laboratories.*—The commissioner of health shall establish and maintain one or more laboratories with such expert assistants and such facilities as are necessary for routine examinations and analyses and for original investigations and research in matters affecting public health. He shall have authority to make, at the expense of the State, such examinations and analyses at the request of any health officer or of any physician. He may enter into contracts with laboratories in localities accessible to the various portions of the State for the prompt examination of specimens received from local health officers or physicians and for the immediate report thereon, at the expense of the State: *Provided*, That all such laboratories shall conform to standards of efficiency established by the public-health council, and that no obligation shall be incurred by the commissioner in excess of the sums available therefor.

"*SEC. 4c. Duties of commissioner with respect to hospitals for contagious diseases.*—The commissioner of health shall from time to time submit to the authorities of the several municipalities of the State such recommendations as he may deem wise as to the establishment of hospitals for contagious diseases, indicating the diseases for which in his judgment provision should be made and the extent of such provision. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to inspect from time to time all hospitals for contagious diseases maintained under the jurisdiction of any municipal authority and to report as to the condition and needs of such hospitals to the authorities of the municipality, and to include an abstract of such reports in his annual report. The public-health council may from time to time establish regulations for the maintenance of hospitals for contagious diseases."

SEC. 7. Sections 11 and 13 of such chapter are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

"*SEC. 11. Power of commissioner where board of health fails to appoint health officer.*—If any local board of health shall fail to appoint a health officer, the commissioner of health may, in such municipality, exercise the powers of a health officer thereof. The expenses lawfully incurred by him in such municipality shall be a charge upon and paid by such municipality until such time as a local health officer shall be appointed therein, whereupon the jurisdiction of the commissioner of health conferred by this section shall cease."

"SEC. 13. *Tenement houses in cities.*—The commissioner shall have power to examine into the enforcement of the laws relating to tenement houses in any city. Whenever required by the governor, he shall make such an examination and shall report the results thereof to the governor within the time prescribed by him therefor."

SEC. 8. Section 14 of such chapter, as amended by chapter 92 of the laws of 1910, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. *Approval of plans for certain works built by State and inspection of State institutions by State commissioner of health.*—In all buildings and institutions owned, maintained, or controlled by the State the plans for all water supply, sewerage, sewage-disposal and garbage-disposal works, shall be subject to the approval of the State commissioner of health before being adopted or constructed. The State commissioner of health shall make from time to time, and at least once in each year, an examination and inspection of the sanitary conditions of all State institutions and transmit copies of his report and recommendations thereon to the president of the board of managers or trustees or other authority in charge of such institution and to the fiscal supervisor of State charities in case of institutions reporting to that official. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of said institutions to immediately report an outbreak of a contagious or infectious disease to the State commissioner of health, and upon receipt of such report the State commissioner of health shall advise the superintendent of said institution as to the best means to effectually control said disease. It shall be the duty of the State commissioner of health to make regular analyses of the water supplies of said institutions at least twice in each year, and furnish copies of his reports thereon to the president of the board of managers or trustees or other authority in charge of the institutions, and to the fiscal supervisor of State charities in case of institutions reporting to that official."

Local Boards of Health—Powers and Duties—Officers (Chap. 559, Act May 17, 1913.)

SEC. 9. Section 20 of such chapter [chap. 45, Consolidated Laws], as amended by chapter 165 of the laws of 1909, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. *Local boards of health.*—There shall continue to be local boards of health and health officers in the several cities, villages, and towns of the State. In the cities, except cities of the first and second class, the board shall consist of the mayor of the city, who shall be its president, and at least six other persons, one of whom shall be a competent physician, who shall be appointed by the common council, upon the nomination of the mayor, and shall hold office for three years. Appointments of members of such boards shall be made for such shorter terms as at any time may be necessary, in order that the terms of two appointed members shall expire annually. In the cities, except cities of the first and second class, and such other cities whose charters otherwise provide, the board shall appoint, for a term of four years, a competent physician, not one of its members, to be the health officer of the city, and shall fill any vacancy that now exists or may hereafter exist from expiration of term or otherwise in the office of health officer of the city. In villages the board shall consist of the board of trustees of such village. In towns the board of health shall consist of the town board. The local board of health shall appoint a competent physician, not a member of the local board of health, to be the health officer of the municipality. The term of office of the health officer shall be four years and he shall hold office until the appointment of his successor. He may be removed for just cause by the local board of health or the State commissioner of health after a hearing; such removal by the local board of health must be approved by the State commissioner of health. The health officer need not reside within the village or town for which he shall be chosen, but unless he shall, he must reside in an adjoining town. Notice of the membership and organization of every local board of health shall be forthwith given by such board to the State department of health. The term "municipality," when used in this article, means the city,

village, or town for which any such local board may be or is appointed. The provisions herein contained as to boards of health, and for the appointment of health officers, shall apply to all towns and villages, whether such villages are organized under general or special laws.

"All rights, powers, duties, and obligations of each and every town board of health on the date on which this section as amended shall take effect are hereby transferred on that date to the town board of the town, and all rights, powers, duties, and obligations of each and every village board of health on the date on which this section as amended shall take effect are hereby transferred on that date to the board of trustees of the village. The members of town boards and of village boards of trustees shall not receive additional compensation by reason of serving as members of town and village boards of health, respectively. Any matter within the jurisdiction of a town or village board of health may be considered and acted upon at any meeting of such town board or village board of trustees."

SEC. 10. Section 21 of such chapter [chap. 45, Consolidated Laws], as amended by chapter 480 of the laws of 1909, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. *General powers and duties of local boards of health.*—Every such local board of health shall meet at stated intervals to be fixed by it in the municipality. The presiding officer of every such board may call special meetings thereof when in his judgment the protection of the public health of the municipality requires it, and he shall call such meeting upon the petition of at least 25 residents thereof, of full age, setting forth the necessity of such meeting. Every such local board, subject to the provisions of the public health law and of the sanitary code, shall prescribe the duties and powers of the local health officer, who shall be its chief executive officer, and direct him in the performance of his duties, and fix his compensation, which in case of health officers of cities, towns, and villages, having a population of 8,000 or less, shall not be less than the equivalent of 10 cents per annum per inhabitant of the city, town, or village according to the latest Federal or State enumeration; and in cities, towns, and villages having a population of more than 8,000 shall not be less than \$800 per annum. In addition to his compensation so fixed, the board of health must allow the actual and reasonable expenses of said health officer in the performance of his official duties and in going to, attending, and returning from the annual sanitary conference of health officers, or equivalent meeting, held yearly within the State, and conferences called by the sanitary supervisor of the district, and whenever the services rendered by its health officer shall include the care of smallpox, the board of health shall allow, or whenever such services are extraordinary, by reason of infectious diseases, or otherwise, they may in their discretion, allow to him such further sum in addition to said fixed compensation as shall be equal to the charges for consultation services in the locality, audited by the town board of a town, by the board of trustees of a village, or by the proper auditing board of a city of the third class, which said expenses and said additional compensation shall be a charge upon and paid by the municipality, as provided in section 35 of this chapter.

"Every such local board shall make and publish from time to time all such orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the sanitary code, as it may deem necessary and proper for the preservation of life and health and the execution and enforcement of this chapter in the municipality. It shall make, without publication thereof, such orders and regulations for the suppression of nuisances and concerning all other matters in its judgment detrimental to the public health in special or individual cases, not of general application, and serve copies thereof upon the owner or occupant of any premises whereon such nuisances or other matters may exist, or upon which may exist the cause of other nuisances to other premises, or cause the same to be conspicuously posted thereon. The health officer may employ such persons as shall be necessary to enable him to carry into effect the orders and regulations of the board of health and the provisions of the public health law and of the

sanitary code, and fix their compensation within the limits of the appropriation therefor. The board of health may issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths to witnesses and compel them to testify, and for such purposes it shall have the same powers as a justice of the peace of the State in a civil action of which he has jurisdiction. It may designate by resolution one of its members to sign and issue such subpoenas. No subpoena shall be served outside the jurisdiction of the board issuing it, and no witness shall be interrogated or compelled to testify upon matters not related to the public health. It may issue warrants to any constable or policeman of the municipality to apprehend and remove such persons as can not otherwise be subjected to its orders or regulations, and a warrant to the sheriff of the county to bring to its aid the power of the county whenever it shall be necessary to do so. Every warrant shall be forthwith executed by the officer to whom directed, who shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties in the execution thereof as if it had been duly issued out of a court of record of the State. Every such local board may prescribe and impose penalties for the violation of or failure to comply with any of its orders or regulations, not exceeding \$100 for a single violation or failure, to be sued for and recovered by it in the name and for the benefit of the municipality; and may maintain actions in any court of competent jurisdiction to restrain by injunction such violations, or otherwise to enforce such orders and regulations."

Sec. 11. Such chapter [chap. 45, Consolidated Laws] is hereby amended by inserting therein three new sections, to be sections 21a, 21b, and 21c, to read, respectively, as follows:

"Sec. 21a. *Powers and duties as to sewers.*—Whenever such local board of health in any incorporated village shall deem the sewers of such village insufficient to properly and safely sewer such village and protect the public health it shall certify such fact in writing, stating and recommending what additions or alterations should in the judgment of such board of health be made, with its reasons therefor, to the State commissioner of health for his approval, and if such recommendations shall be approved by the State commissioner of health it shall be the duty of the board of trustees or other board of such village having jurisdiction of the construction of sewers therein, if there be such a board, whether sufficient funds shall be on hand for such purpose or not, forthwith make such additions to or alterations in the sewers of such village and execute such recommendations, and the expenses thereof shall be paid for wholly by said village in the same manner as other village expenses are paid or by an assessment of the whole amount against the property benefited, or partly by the village and partly by an assessment against the property benefited, as the board of trustees of such village shall by resolution determine. If the board of trustees shall determine that such expenses shall be paid partly by the village and partly by an assessment against the property benefited, as authorized by this section, it shall in the resolution making such determination fix the proportion of such expense to be borne by each, and the proportion thereof to be raised by an assessment against the property benefited shall be assessed and collected in the manner provided by the village law for the assessment and collection of sewer assessments. Said village is hereby authorized to raise such sums as may be necessary for the payment of the expenses incurred, which are a village charge, if any, as herein provided in addition to the amount such village is now authorized to raise by law for corporation purposes, and such board shall have the right to acquire such lands, rights of way, or other easements by gift, or purchase, or in case the same can not be acquired by purchase may acquire the same by condemnation in the manner provided by law.

"Sec. 21b. *General powers and duties of health officers.*—Health officers of towns and villages, in addition to such other duties as may be lawfully imposed upon them and subject to the provisions of the public health law and the sanitary code, shall perform the following duties:

"1. Make an annual sanitary survey and maintain a continuous sanitary supervision over the territory within their jurisdiction.

"2. Make a medical examination of every school child as soon as practicable after the opening of each school year, except in those schools in which the authorities thereof make other provision for the medical examination of the pupils.

"3. Make a sanitary inspection periodically of all school buildings and places of public assemblage, and report thereon to those responsible for the maintenance of such school buildings and places of public assemblage.

"4. Promote the spread of information as to the causes, nature, and prevention of prevalent diseases and the preservation and improvement of health.

"5. Take such steps as may be necessary to secure prompt and full reports by physicians of communicable diseases and prompt and full registration of births and deaths.

"6. Enforce within their jurisdiction the provisions of the public health law and the sanitary code.

"7. Attend the annual conferences of sanitary officers called by the State department of health, and local conferences within his sanitary district to which he may be summoned by the sanitary supervisor thereof.

"The written reports of public health officers, inspectors, nurses, and other representatives of public health officers on questions of fact under the public health law or under the sanitary code or any local health regulation shall be presumptive evidence of the facts so stated, and shall be received as such in all courts and places. The persons making such reports shall be exempt from personal liability for the statements therein made, if they have acted in good faith.

"No health officer, inspector, public health nurse, or other representative of a public health officer, and no person or persons other than the city, village, or town by which such health officer or representative thereof is employed, shall be sued or held to liability for any act done or omitted by any such health officer or representative of a health officer in good faith and with ordinary discretion on behalf or under the direction of such city, village, or town or pursuant to its regulations or ordinances, or the sanitary code, or the public health law. Any person whose property may have been unjustly or illegally destroyed or injured pursuant to any order, regulation, or ordinance, or action of any board of health or health officer, or representative of a health officer, for which no personal liability may exist as aforesaid, may maintain a proper action against the city, village, or town for the recovery of proper compensation or damages. Every such suit must be brought within six months after the cause of action arose and the recovery shall be limited to the damages suffered.

"SEC 21c. *Public health nurses.*—Each health officer or other official exercising similar duties, by whatever official designation he may be known, shall have power to employ such number of public health nurses as in his judgment may be necessary within the limits of the appropriation made therefor by the city, town, or village. They shall work under the direction of the health officer and may be assigned by him to the reduction of infant mortality, the examination or visitation of school children or children excluded from school, the discovery or visitation of cases of tuberculosis, the visitation of the sick who may be unable otherwise to secure adequate care, the instruction of members of households in which there is a sick person, or to such other duties as may seem to him appropriate."